



Bundeskriminalamt



# **Police Crime Statistics 2008**

- Federal Republic of Germany -

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## 1. The developmental history of Germany's Police Crime Statistics

### Previous developments in the German Reich

The first crime statistics kept by the German police prior to World War I can be found in the annual reports of police directorates in individual cities. At times police statistics were also kept in the individual German states. The starting point for national police crime statistics during the Weimar Republic was the recording of data on serious crimes that had been committed and cleared up in Prussia, a practice that was expanded in 1929. The statistical work was continued by the "Committee XI" for crime statistics of the "German Criminal Police Commission", which was comprised of representatives from state and municipal police authorities. In 1928, this Commission presented recommendations for police crime statistics that would cover the entire Reich. However, the recommendations were not implemented until the National Socialist period, beginning on 1 January 1936 based on a circular directive from the Reich and Prussian Minister of the Interior.

These statistics did not include all criminal offenses, but rather only 15 offense groups. Cases and "perpetrators" were recorded. The results for 1936, 1937 and 1938 were published in the Annual Statistical Reports of the Reich Criminal Police Office, which are no longer available (at least not at the police authorities), and excerpts were also published in the criminalistics periodical "Kriminalistik" (in the 1938 and 1939 issues).

### Police Crime Statistics in the German Reich

For example, the following 1938 statistics were published for the German Reich:

Offense	Number of cases	Offense rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)
Homicides (including attempts)	908	1.3
Infanticide	360	0.5
Fatal bodily injury	860	1.2
Indecent acts with children	14,895	21.5
Robbery and robbery-like extortion	1,588	2.3
Aggravated theft	82,184	118.6
Simple theft	361,044	521.0
Misappropriation	62,977	91.0
Arson	11,223	16.2
Fraud	159,931	231.0

If homicide offenses are combined with infanticide and fatal bodily injury, the resulting offense rate in 1938 was not significantly lower than the current rate for the Federal Republic of Germany. However, today theft, fraud and robbery are recorded much more frequently than in the past. Subsequent socioeconomic changes have certainly multiplied the potential objects of crime as well as opportunities for crime. For example, much of today's crime is centered around the motor vehicle, which did not play a role at the time. The same applies, for example, to shoplifting, offenses associated with non-cash payment transactions, and computer/Internet crime. Furthermore, there have probably also been changes in the extent to which crime is reported by victims (the insurance aspect, faith in government institutions). It can be assumed that street crime was committed less frequently in a totalitarian state. However, such crime would have to be seen in comparison with the criminal offenses committed by National Socialist government and party organs, which are not included in the respective statistics.

## Previous developments in the Federal Republic of Germany

After World War II, the occupying powers began keeping police crime statistics in their occupation zones as early as 1946. However, the differences between these statistics were so great that a summary of the results was only possible, at the most, for the following short list of offense groups, which represented the German contribution to the international crime statistics of the Interpol General Secretariat beginning in 1950:

Offence	1950	1951	1952	1953
Homicides	1,639	1,754	992	1,048
Sexual offenses	47,712	51,460	60,181	57,905
Aggravated theft	133,249	157,489	135,790	128,661
Simple theft	426,965	518,613	473,874	433,102
Fraud, breach of	238,123	280,578	308,665	314,171
Coinage	31,624	8,703	6,826	8,053
Drug offenses	1,737	1,961	1,916	1,746

## The Police Crime Statistics from 1953 to 1970

During a meeting held from 6 to 7 March 1951, the Working Group of the Heads of State Criminal Police Offices tasked a subcommission of representatives from the State Criminal Police Office of Bavaria (the system of the former American zone), Rhineland-Palatinate (the system of the former French zone) and the Bundeskriminalamt (whose predecessor was the former Criminal Police Office of the British zone) with developing uniform Police Crime Statistics for the whole of Germany. It was decided at a working meeting on 24 July 1952 to introduce the statistics on a trial basis for 1953, and then a decision was made to compile such statistics on a permanent basis beginning on 1 January 1954. The first Annual Police Crime Statistics published for the Federal Republic of Germany covered the 1953 reporting period.

The statistics included all criminal offenses handled by the police and further statistical attributes (four size classifications for communities [and, beginning in 1971, other size categories], solved cases, "perpetrators" - initially subdivided only into the categories "young persons" and "adults", sex, residence, and nationality). The classification of criminal offenses was already more differentiated than it had been during the German Reich. In 1954, in accordance with the new Juvenile Justice Act, in addition to juveniles and adults, "young adults" were listed separately as suspects, as well as children who cannot be held responsible under criminal law due to their age.

The instructions for filling out the statistical form were printed as explanatory notes on the form. Not until 1957 were uniform national "Guidelines for maintaining the Police Crime Statistics" introduced. The basis for counting the number of cases was the principle of "competition" between different criminal offenses. "Perpetrators" were recorded under the criminal offense that was subject to the highest penalty, or under the most serious type of offense.

Beginning on 1 January 1959, offenses that constitute true state security offenses were removed from the Police Crime Statistics (independent Police Crime Statistics for Offenses against State Security). Traffic offenses, which had not been published separately in the past, were removed from the Police Crime Statistics beginning on 1 January 1963. Among other things, this was done because the Federation and the states keep special statistics on road traffic accidents and double recording was to be avoided. When traffic offenses were eliminated, the total number of cases dropped by about one fifth.

Until 1970 these statistics were simply tallied up on sheets of paper. In some of the German states, such items were recorded as provisional incoming statistics, while in other states they were recorded as substantiated outgoing statistics or in mixed form. The State Criminal Police Offices sent the figures that had been added up for the respective states to the BKA on forms that were filled out by hand and submitted on a monthly basis.

## **1971: Changeover to electronic data processing**

After preparatory work had been done by the subcommission on the "Restructuring of uniform crime statistics for Germany" of the CID Working Group (Working Group of the Heads of State Criminal Police Offices and the BKA), beginning on 1 January 1971 the Police Crime Statistics of the Federation were computerized. This subcommission developed into the "Police Crime Statistics" Commission comprised of statistics experts from the original 11 (now 16) German states and from the BKA (which handles the Commission's administrative affairs) along with the German Border Guard Directorate as a guest. This Commission is responsible for all Police Crime Statistics matters that must be dealt with in a uniform manner at federal level. The Commission does the groundwork for the CID Working Group and, through this group, for the Working Party II (Public Security) of the Conference of Interior Ministers.

In particular, the following changes were associated with the conversion to electronic data processing: By employing a four-digit key number, it was possible to include clearer differentiations in the catalogue of criminal offenses, with reference to both criminal law and to criminological aspects. A statistical record form contained the different, in some cases newly introduced, statistical case attributes to be recorded for the whole of Germany- regarding the case (e.g. harm/damage), the victim (differentiation by age and sex) and the suspect (e.g. the date of birth to enable a more detailed breakdown of the age groups or, with regard to non-German suspects, the nature of and reason for residence in Germany). In addition, outgoing statistics were now introduced for the whole of Germany, i.e. such statistics are recorded after police investigations have been concluded. In the interest of more complete and correct recording, it was decided to accept a delay in the reporting of such statistics.

The aggregated data for each German state, structured in accordance with the catalogue of offenses and statistical attributes, were compiled in crosstabular tables and sent to the BKA on magnetic tape. Today most data transmission is electronic. Transmission of the large tables, for which a standardized form has been prescribed throughout Germany, is carried out in accordance with uniform data transmission conventions.

## **1984: Fundamental reforms**

At the beginning of the 1980s, the "Police Crime Statistics" Commission was tasked by the CID Working Group with carrying out a thorough revision of the guidelines for maintaining the Police Crime Statistics. The new, expanded and more precisely formulated version of the guidelines was put into force by the Working Party II as of 1 January 1984. By this means, the approach of counting the "real" number of suspects was introduced, i.e. even if an individual came to notice as a suspect several times during the year under review, this person was counted only once in each German state under the key number for each of the relevant offenses. The previous practice of counting the same person several times, which had led to inflated numbers of suspects and a distortion of the respective statistical structure, was thus ended. Furthermore, the scope of recording was expanded - for example, the victim-suspect relationship was included from 1986 onwards. The number of large analytical tables prepared in a uniform manner throughout Germany has increased considerably, from 8 (in 1971) from each of 11 German states to 24 from each of 16 states at the present time.

However, the preparation of independent police crime statistics based on entries in statistical record forms had to be limited to the most important information to avoid making excessive demands on case officers. This meant, for example, not entering social data on suspects and victims. Nevertheless, the increasing degree of differentiation in the catalogue of criminal offenses, which can be attributed in part to the greater complexity of criminal law, is reflected in the larger quantity of key numbers - from 105 key numbers in the first computerized Police Crime Statistics published for 1971 to 192 key numbers for the 1980 reporting period, 313 key numbers for the 1990 reporting period, and 421 key numbers for the 2006 reporting period.

## **The PCS during the unification process and its future development**

In 1990, the Joint State Criminal Police Office, which was responsible for the new German states at the time, trained multipliers with the assistance of the Bundeskriminalamt in order to ensure that the respective crime statistics would be included in the Police Crime Statistics of the Federal Republic of Germany without interruption beginning on 1 January 1991, when GDR statistics would no longer be available (for the GDR/new German states in 1990 - data from crime statistics and public surveys on unreported crime: see the PCS for the 1990 reporting period, pp. 32 and 33). However, due to the extensive personnel turnover in the offices of the new German states during the early 1990s and the backlog of records that resulted, collection of comparable statistics only became possible beginning in 1993.

At the present time, the Bundeskriminalamt is working together with the "Police Crime Statistics" Commission on behalf of the Working Party II and the CID Working Group to prepare for a restructuring of the Police Crime Statistics that is coordinated with the police information system INPOL. These efforts are aimed at significantly improving the informative value of the statistics while ensuring comparability with today's Police Crime Statistics.

## **2008: Transition to delivery of individual PCS data sets and introduction of a six-digit key number system at national level**

As of 1 January 2008, the key number system of the Police Crime Statistics (PCS) was changed at a national level. It now comprises six digits replacing the old four-digit system. Furthermore, the transition involves a system using individually delivered data sets. The transition to a system employing the exchange of individually delivered data took place while the former system was kept running i.e., in 2008 users in the federal states could still submit PCS standard tables in the known aggregated form. Because of the heterogeneous form of data supply (aggregated data and individual data sets), only the four-digit PCS key numbers can be used for evaluating data available for 2008. From 2009 on, all federal states will deliver exclusively individual data sets to the BKA. Thus, as of this point of time, detailed information will be available at national level on the basis of the new six-digit key number system.

## **Legal basis**

The "Law on the Bundeskriminalamt and the Cooperation between Federal and State Authorities in Criminal Police Matters"(Section 1 Para 6 No. 2) forms the legal basis for the Police Crime Statistics at federal level. According to this section, the Bundeskriminalamt, in its capacity as a central agency, "shall compile criminal police analyses and statistics, including the crime statistics, and, to this end, observe the developments in crime". The uniform national "Guidelines for maintaining the Police Crime Statistics" must be used as the basis for the recording of statistics by the police services of the Federation and the German states. Substantial changes in the Guidelines are decided upon by the Working Party II, and the respective ministers of the interior at Federation and state level put them into force in their own areas of jurisdiction. The annual release of the PCS data to the press is carried out, following a unanimous decision of the Conference of Interior Ministers, by its chairperson and the Federal Minister of the Interior.

## 2. Contents and informational value of the Police Crime Statistics

The unlawful (criminal) acts dealt with by the police, including attempts subject to punishment, are recorded in the Police Crime Statistics. This also includes the drug offenses handled by the customs authorities.

Breaches of regulations and road traffic offenses are **not** covered (however, the offenses described in Sections 315 and 315b of the German Penal code as well as Section 22a of the Road Traffic Act - which are not regarded as road traffic offenses in the sense of the guidelines - are covered). In addition, offenses committed outside the Federal Republic of Germany and offenses against the criminal laws of the individual German states (except for the data protection legislation of the states ["Laender"]) are **not** included.

In order to obtain the most complete statistical picture possible of the security situation, offenses by children who cannot be held responsible under criminal law due to their age, and by mentally ill persons who also cannot be held responsible under criminal law, are included as well when statistics are collected for the PCS. The judicial authorities, and not the police, decide the question of guilt. Furthermore, when cases are not cleared up, the age and the criminal responsibility of the perpetrators are usually not known anyway.

Collection of statistics is based on a catalogue of criminal offenses compiled under both penal and criminological aspects. "Outgoing statistics" have been kept in a uniform manner throughout Germany since 1 January 1971, i.e. the criminal offenses that come to light are not recorded until the police investigations have been concluded and the respective files can be handed over to the public prosecutor's office or the court. The State Criminal Police Offices send the figures to the Bundeskriminalamt in a predetermined form as tables (aggregated data), and these are compiled to create the Police Crime Statistics for the Federal Republic of Germany. As of 1 January 2008, the key number system of the Police Crime Statistics (PCS) was changed at a national level. It now comprises six digits replacing the old four-digit system. Furthermore, the transition involves a system using individually delivered data sets. The transition to a system employing the exchange of individually delivered data took place while the former system was kept running i.e., in 2008 users in the federal states could still submit PCS standard tables in the known aggregated form. In some states that refrained from submitting aggregated data or were no longer in a position to submit data in the previously used form due to the introduction of new evaluation tools, this caused minimal divergences (deviations of maximally 0.02 per cent) between the aggregated version at the Bundeskriminalamt and the affected individual state. Because of the heterogeneous form of data supply (aggregated data and individual data sets), only the four-digit PCS key numbers can be used for evaluating data available for 2008. Detailed evaluation on the basis of the six-digit key number system is possible only for those federal states that supplied individual PCS data sets. Comprehensive, unrestricted evaluations of 2008 data that go beyond the known standard tables are not possible yet. In one federal state, due to program-related technical reasons, 7,335 Federal Police cases could not be transferred to the PCS data pool.

The **informational value** of the Police Crime Statistics is limited in particular by the fact that the police do not learn about all the criminal offenses that are committed. The extent to which crime goes unreported depends on the type of offense, and this can vary over the course of time in response to a variety of factors (e.g. public willingness to report offenses, the intensity of crime detection efforts). Therefore it is not possible to assume there is a fixed ratio between the number of offenses committed and the offenses recorded in the statistics.

The following factors can influence statistical developments in the Police Crime Statistics:

- ⇒ Extent to which crime is reported (e.g. the insurance aspect)
- ⇒ Police crime detection efforts
- ⇒ Collection of data for statistical purposes
- ⇒ Amendments to criminal law
- ⇒ Actual changes in crime

Thus the Police Crime Statistics do not provide an exact reflection of crime, but rather one that is more or less accurate depending on the specific type of offense. Nevertheless, these statistics do help the legislative and executive branches and those who work in the field of science to obtain information about the frequency of the cases recorded as well as about forms of crime and development trends in order to achieve the objectives described above.



### 3. Definitions

#### *Alcohol as an influence during commission of an offense*

Alcohol is considered to be an influence if it impaired the suspect's judgment during commission of the offense. The decisive factor is whether the subject was obviously under the influence of alcohol, or whether the investigation indicates probable influence.

#### *Case*

##### ➤ Cases that come to police notice

This is every (criminal) act listed in the catalogue of offenses that is the subject of a complaint handled by the police. Punishable attempts also fall under this definition. The total number of cases that come to notice results from the addition of the figures given for the various offense categories.

##### ➤ Case that is cleared up

A solved (cleared up) case is an illegal (criminal) act for which, based on the results of the police investigations, either a suspect known at least by name was established or a suspect was caught in the act.

#### *Cash carrying persons*

All transports by cash carrying persons that are primarily or exclusively devoted to the transportation of money or objects of value, for business or professional purposes, are considered to be cash/valuables transports. This applies to employees as well as to owners or managers of businesses, the corresponding commercial transports of money or valuables, and also postal personnel who deliver money orders.

#### *Clearance rate*

The clearance rate expresses the percentage relationship between cases cleared up and cases that came to police notice during the period under review. A clearance rate exceeding 100 can result if cases dating back to previous years are solved during the period under review.

$$CR = \frac{\text{cases cleared up} \times 100}{\text{cases that came to police notice}}$$

#### *Communication services*

"Communication services" covers all transmissions of speech/sound, text and images, regardless of the means of transmission. Access authorization can be in the form of a card (a prepaid telephone card, a telephone card used as a credit card, another access authorization card/chip) and/or another means of access (e.g. a password). Such offenses are generally recorded under key no. 5179 (fraud by means of access authorization for communication services). *See also page 13, handling special cases*

#### *Credit card*

In the Police Crime Statistics, credit cards are considered to be all payment cards whose use results in a delay in charging the purchase to/debiting it against the respective account - key no. 5164 (in contrast to a debit card).

#### *Daytime burglary of a residence*

For Police Crime Statistics recording purposes, an offense is regarded as a daytime burglary of a residence (key no. 436\*) if it was committed between 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m.

#### *Debit card*

In the Police Crime Statistics, debit cards are considered to be all payment cards whose use results in the purchase being charged to/debited against the respective account immediately after the card is presented (in contrast to a credit card). Debit cards can be used without a PIN (direct debiting, key no. 5162) or with a PIN (key no. 5163).

*Drug offenses / type of drug*

If a drug offense involves several types of drugs, the following priorities apply when the respective statistics are recorded:

1. Heroin
1. Cocaine
2. Amphetamine/methamphetamine and derivatives of these in powder or liquid form
3. Amphetamine/methamphetamine and derivatives of these in the form of tablets or capsules (ecstasy)
4. LSD
5. Cannabis
6. Other drugs

*Economic crimes (key no. 8930)*

The following offenses are considered to be "economic crime":

1. all the criminal offenses (except for computer fraud<sup>1</sup>) listed in Section 74c (1) Nos. 1-6 of the Judicature Act (GVG):
  - a) criminal offenses according to the Patents Act, Utility Models Act, Semiconductor Protection Act, Plant Varieties Protection Act, Trademarks Act, Registered Designs Act, Copyright Act, Act against Unfair Competition, Stock Corporation Act, Act on the Financial Statements of Certain Enterprises and Groups, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Act on Implementation of the EEC Regulation regarding the European Economic Interest Grouping, the Cooperatives Act, and the Company Transformation Act
  - b) criminal offenses involving the banking industry and deposits, the stock exchange and credit system, the Insurance Industry Supervision Act and the Securities Trading Act
  - c) criminal offenses according to the Economic Offenses Act of 1954, the Foreign Trade and Payments Act, the Foreign Exchange Control Act as well as offenses against fiscal monopoly, tax and customs law, including cases where their penal provisions are applicable pursuant to other laws; this does not apply if the same act constitutes an offense under the Narcotics Act and also does not apply to fiscal offenses involving the motor vehicle tax.
  - d) criminal offenses according to the Wine Act and food products legislation
  - e) subsidy fraud, investment fraud, credit fraud, bankruptcy offenses, preferential treatment for creditors or debtors
  - f) anti-competitive agreements involving invitations to tender as well as taking and offering a bribe in business transactions
  - g) fraud, breach of trust, usury, granting a benefit and offering a bribe, insofar as special knowledge of the economic sector is necessary to make an assessment of the case
2. offenses committed in connection with actual or simulated economic activity and which, in addition to causing losses to individuals, can impair the economic sector or the general public **and/or** that require a special knowledge of business to clear them up.

Such offenses are recorded under the special designation "econcr=yes".

*Firearm*

- Only firearms as defined in Section 1 of the Weapons Law are considered to be "fired" and "carried". With regard to individuals who are authorized to carry firearms in connection with their lawful duties, if complaints are filed against them as a result of carrying out their duties, this is not to be recorded as "carrying" a firearm.
- A case of being "threatened" by a firearm must be recorded if at least one victim feels subjectively threatened (even, for example, by a toy gun).
- The carrying of firearms must be recorded in those cases where the suspect had the firearm in his possession at the time an offense was committed. There does not have to be any intent to use the firearm.
- The legal definition of "firearms" according to Section 1 of the Weapons Law covers all devices designed to shoot ammunition and that propels the projectile through a barrel. This includes air pressure weapons, spring pressure weapons, carbon dioxide weapons, blank cartridge pistols, irritant weapons,

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1) Computer fraud is included in the offenses listed under the Judicature Act, but it often does not constitute economic crime (because the manipulation of machines is dominant).

signal pistols, and toy guns whose external form makes them appear to be automatic self-loading weapons that are war weapons in the sense of the War Weapons Control Act.

#### *Hard drug users*

Hard drug users are considered to be the users of the substances and preparations listed in Annexes I - III of the Narcotic Drugs Act, including manufactured pharmaceuticals that are subject to the provisions of narcotics legislation - with the exception of those persons who use only cannabis products (hashish, marijuana, hashish oil) or psilocybin (mushrooms) and of "exempted preparations". How these substances and preparations are consumed by the user does not matter.

To the extent that persons known as hard drug users consume alternative substances - "exempted preparations" or other medications or substances not covered by the Narcotic Drugs Act - this must also be considered as hard drug use.

Note: The most important hard drugs are heroin, cocaine, amphetamine/methamphetamine and derivatives of these in powder or liquid form as well as in the form of tablets or capsules (including ecstasy) and LSD.

#### *Kiosk*

A kiosk is defined as small, closed-off business premises where customers are served at a counter that prevents them from entering.

#### *Loss*

The basic definition of a loss is the monetary value (market value) of the illegally obtained property. In the case of fraud-type property offenses, loss should be understood as the decrease in the value of the property. The respective loss must be recorded for all completed offense categories marked in the catalogue of offenses (value stated in Euro, rounded up to the next full Euro amount). If no loss can be established, a loss of 1 € is assigned as a symbolic value. This also applies if, in the case of a completed property offense, the property in question was only endangered. If a fraud-related loss is also an insolvency-related loss, the full loss must be recorded under the insolvency offenses (since 1 January 1994), while a loss of 1 € is recorded for the related fraud offense. No loss is recorded in the case of attempted murder attended with robbery.

#### *Number of suspects per 100,000 (S/100,000)*

This is the number of established suspects, calculated per 100,000 inhabitants of the corresponding segment of the population, in each case **without** children under 8 years of age (the key date is the 1st of January of the year under review). The problems presented by these "per 100,000" figures result from the fact that they are affected both by what is not reported in the population statistics (which do **not** include some of the suspects who come to notice - see the comments on the offense rate), and also by what is not reported in the Police Crime Statistics. In addition to the lack of figures for unreported crime, the perpetrators of cases that have not been cleared up are also not taken into account. Therefore this "per 100,000" figure cannot reflect the actual incidence of crime but rather, at the most, the incidence of crime cleared up and recorded by the police for the population as a whole or for specific subgroups.

$$S/100,000 = \frac{\text{suspects 8 years or older} \times 100,000}{\text{no. of persons in population 8 years or older}}$$

#### *Offense rate (OR)*

The offense rate is the total number of cases that come to police notice - or the number of cases for a specific type of offense - per 100,000 inhabitants (The key date is generally the 1<sup>st</sup> of January of the year under review; if a different date is given, this is the most recent one available). The informative value of the offense rate is negatively affected by the fact that only part of the criminal offenses committed come to police notice, while at the same time offenses committed by persons who are not counted as part of the German population (such as members of the armed forces stationed in Germany, foreign travellers in transit, tourists, visitors and cross-border commuters, as well as non-Germans who live in Germany illegally) are nevertheless included in the Police Crime Statistics.

$$OR = \frac{\text{no. of cases recorded} \times 100,000}{\text{no. of inhabitants}}$$

*Place of the offense*

The place of offense is the community in the Federal Republic of Germany where the unlawful (criminal) act was committed (place of occurrence). Offenses committed on German ships or aircraft outside the Federal Republic of Germany are recorded as committed in the German state where the ship/aircraft has its home (air)port, and the place of the offense is recorded as "unknown". In cases where offenses are committed on foreign merchant ships or nonmilitary aircraft on German territory, the German port of call, or airport where the aircraft landed, is considered to be the place of the offense. In the case of failure to pay fare on public transportation, the place where the suspect boarded the public transportation is generally considered to be the place of the offense. If the place where the subject boarded cannot be determined, the place from which the means of transport departed is designated as the place of the offense. If an international transport connection is concerned, the first place where the timetable indicates the subject can board in Germany is considered to be the place of the offense. In cases where maintenance has not been paid, the place of the offense is the place where the person entitled to maintenance resides, analogous to the procedure followed by the Public Prosecutor's Office.

*Rate of increase (RoI)*

The rate of increase indicates, for example, the percentage change in cases, in offense rates for overall crime, or for individual offenses when different reporting periods are compared. A positive rate of increase indicates growth, and a negative rate of increase indicates a decline in cases or offense rates, for example.

$$\text{RoI} = \frac{(\text{year under review} - \text{previous year}) \times 100}{\text{previous year}}$$

*Residence unknown*

"Residence unknown" receives the same statistical treatment as "without fixed abode".

*Robbery involving transports of cash or valuables*

Those cases of robbery involving transports of cash or valuables considered by criminal law to be "assaults on motorists with intent to rob" are also included under key no. 2130.

*Shoplifting*

All thefts of goods on display committed by customers during business hours are recorded as shoplifting.

*Substitute drugs/alternative substances*

With regard to offenses committed to procure drugs (robbery, theft, document forgery), the term "drugs" includes substitute drugs and alternative substances.

*Suspects*

- A suspect is everyone who, based on police inquiries and adequate factual evidence, is suspected of having committed an unlawful (criminal) act. This also includes accomplices, instigators and abettors. A suspect who comes to notice in several cases involving the same crime during the period under review is counted only once in the same German state. Before 1983, a new entry was made each time for persons who came to notice several times during the year under review. Because this practice of counting the same person several times, which led to excessively high and structurally distorted figures on suspects, has been replaced by the current approach of counting the "real" number of suspects, difficulties arise when comparing the pre-1984 figures with the post-1984 figures. If, during the period under review, several offenses from different key categories are linked to the same suspect, the suspect is counted separately for each subordinate group but is counted only once in the corresponding superordinate offense category and/or in the total number of offenses. For this reason, adding up the number of suspects listed under the individual offenses or offense categories does not produce the total number of suspects. Furthermore, it should be noted that, when counting the number of suspects for the Police Crime Statistics, grounds for exemption from punishment or lack of criminal liability are not taken into account. For example, the total number includes children under 14 years of age who cannot be held responsible under criminal law. Persons who cannot be convicted because they are deceased, ill, or at large are also included as suspects.

- Non-German suspects are foreign nationals, stateless persons, or persons whose nationality has not been clarified. Persons who are German nationals and also citizens of another country are counted as Germans. If the same suspect comes to notice as having different nationalities within the same reporting period, he is recorded under the most recent nationality. An analogous approach is taken with regard to the residential status of non-German suspects. All non-Germans who are attending a school, college for higher professional training, or university in the Federal Republic of Germany are recorded as "students/pupils".

#### *Time of the offense*

The time of offense is the time when the respective crime was committed. In the case of offenses committed over, or within, certain periods of time, the end of the period is considered to be the time of the offense. The time of the offense is considered to be unknown unless at least the month of commission can be determined.

#### *Traffic offenses*

are:

- all violations of the regulations that have been adopted with a view to maintaining traffic safety in road, shipping and air traffic
- all offenses involving negligence in connection with traffic accidents
- failure to stop after an accident
- all violations of the Compulsory Insurance Act and the Motor Vehicle Tax Act

The following are **not** counted as traffic offenses (and must therefore be recorded in the Police Crime Statistics):

- dangerous intervention in rail, air and ship traffic in accordance with Section 315 of the German Penal Code
- dangerous intervention in road traffic in accordance with Section 315b of the German Penal Code
- improper manufacture, distribution or issue of vehicle number plates in accordance with Section 22a of the Road Traffic Law

#### *Type of drug*

- see drug offenses

#### *Victims*

Victims are the natural persons against whom the punishable act was specifically directed. The victim must be recorded for all completed and attempted (categories of) offenses marked with "V" in the catalogue of offenses. With regard to the victim-suspect-relationship (from the victim's point of view), the closest relationship always has priority: kinship takes priority over acquaintance, which in turn has priority over the fellow countryman and the passing relationship. This also applies if there are several suspects and the closeness of their relationship to the victim differs. The characteristic "kinship" includes all family members in accordance with Section 11 (1) of the German Penal Code. The characteristic "fellow countryman" should only be considered in the case of non-German nationals if the victim and the suspect have the same nationality but are neither related to nor acquainted with each other.

## 4. Rules for recording cases

### a) *Recording prerequisites*

Only cases for which adequate amounts of specific data are available may be recorded. Thus, as a minimum requirement, verifiable information must be available on the elements of the offense, the place of the offense, type of crime scene (e.g. street, building), and the time (or period of time) when the offense was committed. Vague, unverifiable statements by a suspect referring solely to the number of offenses committed are not adequate.

### b) *Basic case recording principles*

Every unlawful act (criminal offense) that comes to light during an investigation must be recorded as 1 case, regardless of how many victims are involved.

When a criminal offense coincides with another offense, these must also be recorded as 1 case (Section 52 of the German Penal Code - "natural unity of acts"). The criminal offense recorded as a case is the offense to which the most severe penalty applies in terms of type and degree.

#### ▪ Examples:

1. Break-in into a bar - victims: the proprietor, the brewery, the firm that set up the machines there  
= 1 case of theft committed under aggravating circumstances (key no. 415\*)

#### **but:**

break-in into a bar followed by arson to cover the traces

- = 1 case of theft committed under aggravating circumstances (key no. 415\*)

and

- 1 case of arson (key no. 6410)

2. One person is injured by a stab, and his suit is damaged.

- = 1 case of dangerous and serious bodily injury (key no. 2220);

the property damage is not recorded (because it coincides with the other offense).

3. Five persons are intentionally killed by an explosives offense

- = 1 case of murder (key no. 0100) with 5 victims

### c) *Subsequent acts of the same kind*

When, during an investigation, further unlawful acts committed by the same suspect that are covered by the same key number come to light, these are recorded as only 1 case if the following prerequisites are met, provided that there is a direct spatial connection between the acts and regardless of whether the subject made his decisions on one occasion, or on several occasions. These prerequisites also apply to cases involving unknown perpetrators insofar as, from a criminological point of view, subsequent acts of the same type can be linked to one perpetrator, or to perpetrators acting jointly, who are as yet unidentified.

- Repeated commission of the same unlawful act solely to the detriment of the same victim.

#### ▪ Example:

One juvenile offender has committed shoplifting offenses on a continuous basis (key no. 326\*) to the detriment of the same department store

1 case:

#### **but:**

One suspect has encashed 10 checks stolen from one victim at 10 different stores

= 10 cases (no direct spatial connection)

- Repeated commission of the same unlawful act (without specific victims).
  - Examples:
    - a) An antique dealer has bought stolen art objects over a relatively long period of time  
1 case.
    - b) A physician has frequently prescribed narcotics in violation of a prohibition, or an individual has repeatedly distributed pornographic publications  
= 1 case, respectively
    - c) A concern pollutes a body of water for a long period of time (Section 324 of the German Penal Code)  
1 case:

Even relatively long time intervals do not constitute an interruption of subsequent acts of the same kind.

d) *Penal accumulation of offenses*

If several unlawful acts committed by the same suspect were independent acts to the detriment of different victims, each act counts as 1 case.

- Examples:
  1. Articles are stolen from 10 motor vehicles parked in a garage  
= 10 cases
  2. A tire-slasher damages one or several tires on 12 different vehicles  
= 12 cases

e) *Handling of special cases*

• **Fraud and competition-related offenses**

- Fraud using unlawfully obtained non-cash means of payment (key no. 5161 ff.)  
is given priority for recording purposes if another key no. for fraud offenses is involved.
- Credit and subsidy fraud (Sections 264 and 265b of the German Penal Code)  
If one and the same act violates both Section 263 and Section 265b of the German Penal Code (and possibly also Section 264), only the more specific offense (key no. 5141 or 5142) is recorded.
- Fraudulent obtaining of services (key no. 5150)  
In the case of collective complaints for fraudulent obtaining of services involving public transportation, only 1 case of fraudulent obtaining of services is recorded.
- Fraud involving authorization to access communication services (key no. 5179)  
Because the most important aspect of the offense is probably overcoming the obstacles to access authorization, if there is an overlap with fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed/obtaining goods by fraud (key group 5110), fraud involving authorization to access communication services takes priority. On the other hand, in the case of fraud using unlawfully obtained non-cash means of payment (key group 5160), this takes priority over fraud involving authorization to access communication services.
- Taking and offering a bribe in business transactions (Sections 299 and 300 of the German Penal Code)  
An offense committed on a repetitive and gainful basis or by a subject who is a member of a gang (Section 300, sentence 2, no. 2 of the German Penal Code - key no. 6572) has priority for recording purposes if, at the same time, there is a major benefit in accordance with Section 300, sentence 2, no. 1 of the German Penal Code (key no. 6573).

• **Taking of hostages**

If, during hostage-taking as defined in Section 239b of the German Penal Code, several hostages are taken successively, this is recorded as only one case if the perpetrator seized the further victims in direct connection with the first hostage-taking, so that the course of this action continued without interruption. Where the first hostage was taken is the decisive factor in determining the place of the offense.

- **Counterfeiting of currency and official stamps**

The production, uttering or passing of counterfeit currency is only recorded in the statistics if the suspect in question has confessed or been convicted. The recording of cases that have not been cleared up is permissible with regard to key nos. 5531 "use of false payment cards or blank cheques" and 5532 "counterfeiting, falsifying, procuring, offering for sale or handing over false payment cards or blank cheques".

- **Illegal entry (border crossing) / residence**

When there is illegal entry (border crossing) followed by illegal residence, only the illegal entry is recorded under key number 7251 as one case.

- **Bankruptcy offenses**

Independent of the number of victims and the question of whether specific elements that constitute the offense of bankruptcy (Sections 283 and 283a of the German Penal Code) occur more than once, only one case is recorded under key number 5610 or 5620. The same applies to cases where specific elements that constitute the offenses defined in Sections 283b, 283c and 283d of the German Penal Code occur more than once.

- **Breach of the public peace**

Offenses that represent a breach of the public peace are counted as one case if there is a direct spatial connection, regardless of the number of suspects concerned. This spatial connection can refer, for example, to a public square, or to a street (including neighboring streets).

- **Drug offenses**

Only one case is recorded if the trafficker/s, or groups of traffickers, have sold drugs for a long period of time, or when one person has procured drugs over a long period of time.

- **Document forgery** as an act preparatory to commission of an offense

When document forgery is an act preparatory to the commission of another offense, it is recorded separately - independent of the procedures for recording offenses that coincide with other offenses.

Exception: document forgery as an act preparatory to commission of fraud.

- **Copyright Act**

When violations of the Copyright Act are recorded, these are recorded as only one case, analogous to the procedures used for recording insolvency offenses.



## 5. Brief overview of crime trends

T1

Offense	Number		Change (in %)	Clearance rate (in %)	
	2008	2007		2008	2007
<b>Total offenses</b>					
cases recorded	6,114,128	6,284,661	-2,7		
cases cleared up	3,353,473	3,456,485	-3,0	54,8	55,0
<b>Offenses against the Aliens Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U. (key no. 7250)</b>	76,704	88,621	-13,4	97,4	97,7
<b>Violent crime - total</b>	210,885	217,923	-3,2	75,5	75,1
<i>including:</i>					
☐ murder and manslaughter	2,266	2,347	-3,5	97,0	96,8
☐ rape and aggravated sexual coercion (Sects. 177 (2, 3 and 4), 178 PC)	7,292	7,511	-2,9	82,2	82,9
☐ robberies	49,913	52,949	-5,7	52,8	51,5
☐ dangerous and serious bodily injury	151,208	154,849	-2,4	82,3	82,5
<i>Many of the cases are slight bodily injuries that are committed by at least two persons acting together.</i>					
<b>Slight bodily injury with intent</b>	367,291	368,434	-0,3	90,0	90,1
<b>Theft offenses - total</b>	2,443,280	2,561,691	-4,6	29,8	29,6
<i>including:</i>					
☐ motor vehicle theft	37,184	39,438	-5,7	28,0	30,3
<i>The decrease since 1993 is mostly due to the increased use of electronic ignition blocking systems.</i>					
☐ theft of bicycles	358,049	372,045	-3,8	10,5	10,5
☐ theft of non-cash means of payment	113,643	107,847	5,4	9,9	9,9
☐ theft from vehicles	290,323	350,034	-17,1	11,3	11,0
☐ shoplifting	395,722	408,377	-3,1	92,9	93,1
<i>Developments depend for the most part on surveillance measures by retail dealers.</i>					
☐ theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	108,284	109,128	-0,8	18,1	20,0
☐ pickpocketing	91,609	92,146	-0,6	5,4	5,7
<b>Fraud offenses - total</b>	887,906	912,899	-2,7	81,7	83,3
<i>including:</i>					
☐ obtaining goods by fraud or fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed	302,488	292,809	3,3	78,5	80,6
<i>The increase is mostly due to electronic commerce (Internet-auctions).</i>					
☐ fraud using unlawfully obtained debit cards without PIN	21,820	28,936	-24,6	46,1	46,1
<i>The decrease might be due to stricter controls by retailers (requisition of ID's) as well as due to the results of the system KUNO (combatting crime in non-cash payment traffic by using non-police organizational structure).</i>					
☐ fraud using unlawfully obtained credit cards <i>see prior comment</i>	7,940	9,271	-14,4	41,6	40,4
☐ fraudulent obtaining of services	200,211	207,194	-3,4	98,3	98,6
<i>Developments depend for the most part on the checks made by the transport services.</i>					
☐ account opening and transfer fraud <i>mostly by Internet</i>	16,039	18,116	-11,5	69,2	72,5
<b>Breaches of trust</b>	32,379	37,075	-12,7	98,1	98,8
<b>Insolvency offenses under the PC</b>	5,129	5,484	-6,5	99,0	99,5
<b>Competition or corruption offenses, offenses committed</b>	6,329	6,629	-4,5	79,5	80,0

T1- continuation

Offense	Number		Change (in %)	Clearance rate (in %)	
	2008	2007		2008	2007
<b>Drug offenses - total</b>	239,951	248,355	<b>-3,4</b>	94,5	94,7
<i>Control-related offenses - Recorded developments are strongly influenced by the degree of police and customs activity.</i>					
<u>by type of drug:</u>					
☐ heroin	28,177	29,738	<b>-5,2</b>	95,0	94,8
☐ cocaine	18,173	18,754	<b>-3,1</b>	93,1	93,3
☐ amphetamine/methamphetamine and derivatives (including ecstasy)	35,302	33,482	<b>5,4</b>	95,3	95,1
☐ cannabis	132,519	141,391	<b>-6,3</b>	95,0	95,3
<b>Environmental crime - total (PC)</b>	14,999	16,528	<b>-9,3</b>	57,9	58,4
<i>including:</i>					
☐ unauthorized handling of dangerous wastes Sect. 326 PC (w/o Subsect. 2)	9,315	10,255	<b>-9,2</b>	57,7	58,1
<i>Control-related offenses - Recorded developments are strongly influenced by the intensity of controls by environmental authorities, etc.</i>					
				% age share	
<b>Suspects</b>				2008	2007
suspects - total	2,255,693	2,294,883	<b>-1,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
☐ male	1,706,089	1,740,146	<b>-2,0</b>	75,6	75,8
☐ female	549,604	554,738	<b>-0,9</b>	24,4	24,2
☐ German suspects - total-	1,784,626	1,804,605	<b>-1,1</b>	79,1	78,6
☐ non-German suspects - total-	471,067	490,278	<b>-3,9</b>	20,9	21,4
<b>Total suspects by age</b>					
suspects - total	2,255,693	2,294,883	<b>-1,7</b>		
☐ children (<14)	101,389	102,012	<b>-0,6</b>		
☐ juveniles (14<18)	265,771	277,447	<b>-4,2</b>		
☐ young adults (18<21)	237,190	242,878	<b>-2,3</b>		
☐ adults	1,651,343	1,672,546	<b>-1,3</b>		
<b>No. of German suspects per 100,000 /by age group</b>					
suspects - total (excluding children under 8)	2,560	2,586	<b>-1,0</b>		
☐ children	1,879	1,861	<b>0,9</b>		
☐ juveniles (14<18)	6,973	7,029	<b>-0,8</b>		
☐ young adults (18<21)	7,362	7,519	<b>-2,1</b>		
☐ adults	2,160	2,173	<b>-0,6</b>		

## **6. Cases that come to police notice**

For the Federal Republic of Germany as a whole, in 2008 6,114,128 violations of Federal criminal laws were registered in all, *not counting traffic offenses and offenses against state security*. This represents a 2.7 % decrease compared to the previous year. The attempts subject to punishment were counted in the same way as completed acts. The offense rate (number of cases per 100,000 inhabitants) for 2008 is 7,436.

The following overview illustrates changes in population and the overall offense rate since 1971.

## Development of recorded offenses

T2

Year	Population		Offenses that came to police notice		Total offense rate	Change in % compared to previous year	Comments
	No. of inhabitants as of 30 June	Change in % compared to previous year	No. of cases	Change in % compared to previous year			
1955	52,363,500		1,575,310		3,018		until 1970 - in some cases recording of incoming statistics 0)
1960	55,422,900		2,034,239		3,660		
1965	59,040,600		1,789,319		3,031		
1970	61,508,400		2,413,586		3,924		
1971	61,293,700		2,441,413		3,983		after 1971 - the outgoing statistics are recorded
1972	61,673,500	0.6	2,572,530	5.4	4,171	4.7	
1973	61,967,200	0.5	2,559,974	-0.5	4,131	-1.0	
1974	62,040,900	0.1	2,741,728	7.1	4,419	7.0	
1975	61,832,200	-0.3	2,919,390	6.5	4,721	6.8	
1976	61,512,900	-0.5	3,063,271	4.9	4,980	5.5	
1977	61,395,600	-0.2	3,287,642	7.3	5,355	7.5	
1978	61,310,000	-0.1	3,380,516	2.8	5,514	3.0	
1979	61,336,600	0.0	3,533,802	4.5	5,761	4.5	
1980	61,560,700	0.4	3,815,774	8.0	6,198	7.6	
1981	61,665,700	0.2	4,071,873	6.7	6,603	6.5	
1982	61,637,900	-0.0	4,291,975	5.4	6,963	5.5	
1983	61,420,700	-0.4	4,345,107	1.2	7,074	1.6	
1984	61,181,100	-0.4	4,132,783	-4.9	6,755	-4.5	1)
1985	61,015,300	-0.3	4,215,451	2.0	6,909	2.3	
1986	61,047,700	0.1	4,367,124	3.6	7,154	3.5	
1987	61,170,500	0.2	4,444,108	1.8	7,265	1.6	
1988	61,418,000	0.4	4,356,726	-2.0	7,094	-2.4	2)
1989	61,989,800	0.9	4,358,573	0.0	7,031	-0.9	
1990	62,679,000	1.1	4,455,333	2.2	7,108	1.1	3), 4)
1991	65,001,400		4,752,175		7,311		5)
1992	65,765,900	1.2	5,209,060	9.6	7,921	8.3	
1993	80,974,600		6,750,613		8,337		6)
1994	81,338,100	0.4	6,537,748	-3.2	8,038	-3.6	
1995	81,538,600	0.2	6,668,717	2.0	8,179	1.8	
1996	81,817,500	0.3	6,647,598	-0.3	8,125	-0.7	
1997	82,012,200	0.2	6,586,165	-0.9	8,031	-1.2	
1998	82,057,400	0.1	6,456,996	-2.0	7,869	-2.0	
1999	82,037,000	-0.0	6,302,316	-2.4	7,682	-2.4	
2000	82,163,500	0.2	6,264,723	-0.6	7,625	-0.7	
2001	82,259,500	0.1	6,363,865	1.6	7,736	1.5	
2002	82,440,300	0.2	6,507,394	2.3	7,893	2.0	
2003	82,536,700	0.1	6,572,135	1.0	7,963	0.9	
2004	82,531,700	-0.0	6,633,156	0.9	8,037	0.9	
2005	82,501,000	-0.0	6,391,715	-3.6	7,747	-3.6	
2006	82,438,000	-0.1	6,304,223	-1.4	7,647	-1.3	
2007	82,314,900	-0.1	6,284,661	-0.3	7,635	-0.2	

Comments:

o) 1963: Exclusion of traffic offenses.

1) Internal measures in Baden-Württemberg led to underrecording which decreased the rate of increase for 1984 by about 2 % and increased the rate for 1985 by about 1.7 %.

2) The population figures for 1988 which are based on updated figures from the 1987 census, cannot be compared to the figures for the preceding years, which are based on a different year (1971).

3) Beginning in 1990: Population figures as of 1 January of the year under review.

4) The overall increase is due to the special developments in West Berlin (opening of the border).

5) 1991 and 1992: the "old" (West) German states and the whole of Berlin.

6) Beginning in 1993: the statistics cover the entire territory of the Federal Republic of Germany. Due to considerable difficulties during the start-up phase, the PCS statistics for the new (East) German states were much too low in 1991 and 1992, which means that they do not provide a useable basis for comparison with the data of the following years. Starting in 1993, the recording of statistics in the new German states had normalized. Only in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania were too many cases recorded in 1994 due to extensive recording of statistics at a later time.

T4

Key no.	Offense (categories)*	Recorded cases	Including: attempts		Share 2007
			Number	Share	
010000+	murder and manslaughter	2,266	1,610	71,1	70,5
020000					
111000	rape and sexual coercion - Sect. 177 (2, 3 and 4), Sect. 178 PC	7,292	1,123	15,4	14,9
210000	robbery	49,913	9,777	19,6	19,0
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury**)	151,208	15,347	10,1	8,8
224000	(intentional slight) bodily injury	367,291	12,272	3,3	2,7
230000	offenses against personal freedom	197,987	4,861	2,5	2,5
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,277,295	28,288	2,2	2,0
4***00	theft committed under aggravating circumstances	1,165,985	231,030	19,8	18,5
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	108,284	41,367	38,2	37,8
510000	fraud	887,906	60,432	-	-
520000	breaches of trust	32,379	2	0,0	0,0
530000	embezzlement	104,202	635	0,6	0,6
540000	document forgery	66,461	1,542	2,3	2,1
610000	extortion (Sect. 253 PC)	5,185	2,412	46,5	43,7
620000	obstructing public authority and offenses against public order	130,337	620	0,5	0,4
630000	aiding and abetting, obstructing criminal justice, receiving	25,520	2,333	9,1	8,2
640000	arson and creating a fire hazard	23,182	2,208	9,5	8,5
650000	competition offenses, corruption offenses, offenses committed in office	6,329	140	-	-
674000	damage to property	799,179	7,600	1,0	0,8
676000	offenses against the environment (PC)	14,999	177	1,2	0,9
710000	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the economic sector	35,079	282	0,8	0,6
725000	offenses against the Aliens Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.	76,704	7,064	9,2	9,7
726000	offenses against the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act	40,462	204	0,5	0,4
730000	drug offenses	239,951	2,718	1,1	1,1
-----	<b>Total no. of offenses</b>	<b>6,114,128</b>	<b>398,584</b>	<b>6,5</b>	<b>6,2</b>

\*) The list is not exhaustive.

\*\*\*) Many of the cases are slight bodily injuries that are committed by more than one person acting together.

In the case of murder and manslaughter offenses, the percentage of attempts is high and, in the case of rape, robbery and theft committed under aggravating circumstances, the percentage of attempts is still relatively high. In addition, a large percentage of attempts (46.5 %, compared to 43.7 % in 2007) was recorded for extortion cases (key no.: 610000). In the case of theft committed under aggravating circumstances, the percentage of attempts recorded serves as an indicator for the success of preventive measures. In the case of "aggravated" theft, there has been no long-term change in the percentage of attempts since the first separate recording of attempts began in 1971 (percentage of attempts in 1971: 16.7 %; percentage of attempts in 2008: also 19.8 %). However, in the case of theft by burglary in a dwelling, the percentage of attempts has risen from 28.3 % (1993) to 38.2 %, which can probably be attributed to improved home security measures. But it is important to keep in mind that, in the case of attempted theft, the number of unreported crimes is particularly high.

## 7. Case trends and clearing up of offenses or categories of offenses

### Notes:

- Clearance rate (CR)
  - Clearance rates higher than 100 % can be explained in part by the fact that cases from previous years were cleared up during the period under review.
  - High rates of increase can be attributed in part to investigative complexes that include numerous individual cases.
  - If the base number (for the cases recorded in 2007) is less than 100, no rate of increase is calculated (x).
  - **N** = new key number
  - Ch** = content-related/editorial change
- In some areas, this means that comparisons with the previous year are difficult, or that only limited comparisons are possible.

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2008	2007	Number	in %	2008	2007
-----	<b>Total offenses</b>	<b>6,114,128</b>	<b>6,284,661</b>	<b>-170,533</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>55.0</b>
<b>000000</b>	<b>Offenses against life</b>	<b>3,244</b>	<b>3,356</b>	<b>-112</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>92.1</b>
010000	murder (Sect. 211 PC)	694	734	-40	-5.4	97.6	97.3
	including:						
011000	robbery attended with murder	64	63	1	x	98.4	106.3
012000	sexual murder	19	18	1	x	110.5	122.2
020000	manslaughter and killing another at his own request (Sects. 212, 213, 216 PC)	1,572	1,613	-41	-2.5	96.7	96.5
030000	homicide by negligence (Sect. 222 PC) (not associated with traffic accidents)	882	905	-23	-2.5	79.8	79.8
040000	abortion (Sects. 218, 218b, 218c, 219a, 219b PC)	96	104	-8	-7.7	92.7	93.3
<b>100000</b>	<b>Offenses against sexual self-determination</b>	<b>56,784</b>	<b>56,281</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>80.3</b>
110000 <sup>1)</sup>	with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence (Sects. 174, 174a, 174b, 174c, 177, 178 PC) of which:	15,188	15,930	-742	-4.7	82.9	83.3
111000 <sup>2)</sup>	rape and sexual coercion (Sects. 177 (2, 3 and 4), 178 PC) of which:	7,292	7,511	-219	-2.9	82.2	82.9
111100	by sudden attack (individual offender) under Sect. 177 (2) no. 1, (3 and 4) PC	2,225	2,331	-106	-4.5	70.9	73.1
111200	by sudden attack (group of offenders) (Sect. 177 (2) no. 2 PC)	198	215	-17	-7.9	38.4	32.1
111300	by a group of offenders (Sect. 177 (2) no. 2 PC)	371	297	74	24.9	71.2	70.4
111400	other offenses under Sect. 177 (2) no. 1, (3 and 4) PC	4,495	4,661	-166	-3.6	90.6	90.9
111500	rape/sexual coercion attended by death (Sect. 178 PC)	3	6	-3	x	(100.0)	66.7
112000	other types of sexual coercion under Sect. 177 (1 and 5) PC	6,281	6,806	-525	-7.7	80.3	80.6
113000	sexual abuse of persons under offender's care, taking advantage of official status or a confidential relationship (Sects. 174, 174a-c PC) including:	1,615	1,548	67	4.3	96.3	96.6
113100	to the prejudice of children	900	828	72	8.7	94.8	95.2

1) 65 cases in 2007 were not included in the subcategories.

2) 1 case in 2007 was not included in the subcategories.

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2008	2007	Number	in %	2008	2007
130000	sexual abuse (Sects. 176, 176a, 176b, 179, 182, 183, 183a PC) of which:	22,017	23,089	-1,072	-4.6	72.7	71.9
131000	sexual abuse of children (Sects. 176, 176a, 176b PC) of which:	12,052	12,772	-720	-5.6	82.1	81.9
131100	sexual acts under Sect. 176 (1 and 2) PC	5,683	6,056	-373	-6.2	89.7	89.1
131200	indecent exposure/sexual acts in front of children (Sect. 176 (4) no. 1 PC)	2,304	2,370	-66	-2.8	49.8	50.6
131300	sexual acts under Sect. 176 (4) no. 2 PC	371	389	-18	-4.6	83.8	82.5
131400	exerting influence on children under Sect. 176 (4) no. 3 and 4 PC	875	872	3	0.3	80.3	76.6
131500	consummation of sexual intercourse with a child or other acts under Sect. 176a (2) no. 1 PC	1,015	1,243	-228	-18.3	95.1	95.3
131600	serious sexual abuse of children for the purpose of producing and distributing pornographic material (Sect. 176a (3) PC)	81	103	-22	-21.4	92.6	89.3
131700	other types of serious sexual abuse of children under Sect. 176a PC	1,457	1,228	229	18.6	94.1	95.0
131800	sexual abuse of children attended by death (Sect. 176b PC)	0	1	-1	x	0.0	100.0
132000	indecent exposure and indecent acts in public (Sects. 183, 183a PC)	7,785	8,126	-341	-4.2	53.1	50.7
133000	sexual abuse of juveniles (Sect. 182 PC)	836	917	-81	-8.8	94.0	95.1
134000	sexual abuse of persons incapable of resisting (Sect. 179 PC)	1,344	1,274	70	5.5	88.6	89.8
140000	exploiting sexual inclinations Sects. 180, 180a, 181a, 184, 184a, 184b, 184c, 184d, 184e PC including:	19,579	17,262	2,317	13.4	89.0	88.7
141000	encouraging sexual acts of minors or exploiting prostitution (Sects. 180, 180a PC) of which:	184	244	-60	-24.6	91.3	88.5
141100	encouraging sexual acts of minors Sect. 180 PC	126	186	-60	-32.3	90.5	87.6
141200	exploitation of prostitution (Sect. 180a PC)	58	58	0	x	93.1	91.4
142000	exploiting another's prostitution (Sect. 181a PC)	282	360	-78	-21.7	87.2	93.6
143000	distribution of pornographic material (products) (Sects. 184, 184a, 184b, 184c PC) including:	18,264	15,953	2,311	14.5	88.6	88.2
143100	to persons under 18 years of age (Sect. 184 (1) subparas 1, 2, 5 PC)	2,915	1,463	1,452	99.2	93.3	90.0
143200	distribution of child pornography on a commercial/gang-type basis (Sect. 184b (3) PC)	123	347	-224	-64.6	55.3	82.7
143300	possession/procurement of child pornography (Sect. 184b (2), (4) PC)	6,707	8,832	-2,125	-24.1	94.2	93.1
143400	distribution of child pornography (Sect. 184b (1) PC)	2,755	2,525	230	9.1	68.5	75.3
<b>200000</b>	<b>Acts of brutality and offenses against personal freedom</b>	<b>791,414</b>	<b>782,244</b>	<b>9,170</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>85.8</b>
210000	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob (Sects. 249-252, 255, 316a PC) including:	49,913	52,949	-3,036	-5.7	52.8	51.5
211000	to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices/postal agencies of which:	387	552	-165	-30	69	74.1
211100	robberies of financial institutions (banks/savings banks)	298	418	-120	-28.7	77.2	84.4

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2008	2007	Number	in %	2008	2007
211200	robberies of post offices	48	58	-10	x	50.0	43.1
211300	robberies of postal agencies	41	76	-35	x	34.1	40.8
212000	other cash points and businesses including:	3,705	3,722	-17	-0.5	43.8	44.7
212100	gambling halls	661	500	161	32.2	42.1	43.4
212200	filling stations	835	737	98	13.3	47.7	55.1
213000	transports of cash and valuables of which:	118	124	-6	-4.8	33.9	36.3
213100	cash couriers and cash-department staff	114	118	-4	-3.4	33.3	34.7
213200	special cash-carrying vehicles	4	6	-2	x	50.0	66.7
214000	assault on motorists with intent to rob (Sect. 316a PC) including:	393	448	-55	-12.3	55.5	49.1
214100	robbing taxicab drivers	213	230	-17	-7.4	59.6	50.4
215000	robbery following restaurant/bar visit	186	243	-57	-23.5	33.3	33.7
216000	handbag robbery	4,032	4,053	-21	-0.5	28.5	30.2
217000	other robberies in streets, lanes or public places	21,252	23,664	-2,412	-10.2	44.1	43.5
218000	robbery committed to obtain narcotics	167	149	18	12.1	81.4	77.2
219000	robberies in residences	2,642	2,733	-91	-3.3	78.6	74.6
220000	bodily injury (Sects. 223-227, 229, 231 PC) of which:	543,514	547,076	-3,562	-0.7	87.7	87.9
221000	bodily injury resulting in death (Sects. 227, 231 PC)	105	124	-19	-15.3	82.9	83.9
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury (Sects. 224, 226, 231 PC) including:	151,208	154,849	-3,641	-2.4	82.3	82.5
222100 <sup>3)</sup>	dangerous and serious bodily injury in streets, lanes or public places	72,904	66,793	6,111	9.1	76.1	76.4
223000	mistreatment of persons under offender's care (Sect. 225 PC) including:	4,567	4,578	-11	-0.2	97.5	97.7
223100	child abuse	3,426	3,373	53	1.6	97.8	98.2
224000	(intentional slight) bodily injury (Sect. 223 PC)	367,291	368,434	-1,143	-0.3	90.0	90.1
225000	negligent bodily injury (Sect. 229 PC)	20,343	19,091	1,252	6.6	86.0	86.6
230000	offenses against personal freedom (Sects. 232-233a, 234, 235, 236, 238-239b, 240, 241, 316c PC) of which:	197,987	182,219	15,768	8.7	88.7	89.3
231000	kidnapping, child abduction, trafficking in children (Sects. 234-236 PC) of which:	1,857	1,825	32	1.8	96.4	95.4
231100	kidnapping (Sect. 234 PC)	6	4	2	x	100.0	50.0
231200	child abduction (under 18 years) (Sect. 235 PC)	1,840	1,806	34	1.9	96.7	96.0
231300	trafficking in children (Sect. 236 PC)	11	15	-4	x	45.5	40.0
232000 <sup>4) 5)</sup>	deprivation of liberty, coercion, threats (Sects. 239, 240, 241 PC) of which:	195,258	179,449	x	x	88.6	89.3
232100	deprivation of liberty (Sect. 239 PC)	5,037	5,079	-42	-0.8	89.9	89.8
232200	coercion (Sect. 240 PC)	62,287	59,660	2,627	4.4	86.2	87.3
232300	threats (Sect. 241 PC)	98,661	102,941	-4,280	-4.2	90.2	90.5
<b>N</b> 232400 <sup>5)</sup>	Stalking (Sect. 238 PC)	29,273	11,401	x	-	88.1	88.4

3) The increase is mainly due to improved possibilities of data entry using the six-digit key number system.

4) 368 cases in 2007 were not included in the subcategories.

5) Key number 2324 was introduced in 2007, but it could not be used in all states until 1 January 2008. Hence, the number of cases given for 2007 is too small and cannot be compared to that of 2008.



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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2008	2007	Number	in %	2008	2007
233000	extortionate kidnapping (Sect. 239a PC) including:	71	73	-2	x	85.9	79.5
233100	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robbery of financial institutions, post offices and postal agencies	10	5	5	x	(120)	40.0
233200	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robbery of other cash points and businesses	3	4	-1	x	33.3	25.0
233300	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robberies of transports of cash and valuables	0	0	0	x	0.0	0.0
234000	hostage taking (Sect. 239b PC) including:	44	68	-24	x	86.4	92.6
234100	hostage taking in connection with robberies of financial institutions, post offices or postal agencies	2	20	-18	x	(100)	90.0
234200	hostage taking in connection with robberies of other cash points and businesses	1	1	0	x	0.0	100.0
234300	hostage taking in connection with robberies of transports of cash and valuables	0	0	0	x	0.0	0.0
235000	attacks on air and sea traffic (Sect. 316c PC)	0	2	-2	x	0.0	100.0
236000	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 PC) of which:	704	655	49	7.5	89.6	85.2
236100	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (1) PC)	444	453	-9	-2.0	87.2	83.0
236200	trafficking in human beings to the prejudice of children with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (3) no. 1 PC)	17	14	3	x	82.4	71.4
236300	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (3) no. 2 PC)	9	2	7	x	100.0	50.0
236400	trafficking in human beings on a commercial or gang-type basis with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (3) no. 3 PC)	122	99	23	x	97.5	96.0
236500	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (4) PC)	112	87	25	x	91.1	87.4
237000	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 PC) of which:	27	92	-65	x	81.5	94.6
237100	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 (1) PC)	24	52	-28	x	79.2	92.3
237200	trafficking in human beings to the prejudice of children with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 (3) with reference to Sect. 232 (3) no. 1 PC)	0	0	0	x	0.0	0.0
237300	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 (3) with reference to Sect. 232 (3) no. 2 PC)	0	2	-2	x	0.0	100.0
237400	trafficking in human beings on a commercial or gang-type basis with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 (3) with reference to Sect. 232 (3) no. 3 PC)	2	36	-34	x	100.0	100.0
237500	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 (3) with reference to Sect. 232 (4) PC)	1	2	-1	x	100.0	50.0
238000	encouraging trafficking in human beings (Sect. 233a PC) of which:	26	55	-29	x	80.8	94.5
238100	encouraging trafficking in human beings (Sect. 233a (1) PC) in connection with trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 PC)	21	45	-24	x	76.2	93.3
238200	encouraging trafficking in human beings (Sect. 233a (1) PC) in connection with trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 PC)	2	2	0	x	100.0	100.0

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2008	2007	Number	in %	2008	2007
238300	encouraging trafficking in human beings (Sect. 233a (2) PC) in connection with trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 PC)	2	7	-5	x	100.0	100.0
238400	encouraging trafficking in human beings (Sect. 233a (2) PC) in connection with trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 PC)	1	1	0	x	100.0	100.0
<b>3***00</b>	<b>Theft without aggravating circumstances (Sects. 242, 247, 248 a-c PC)</b> in particular:	<b>1,277,295</b>	<b>1,314,277</b>	<b>-36,982</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>43.5</b>
3**100	of motor vehicles (including taking without consent)	8,050	8,397	-347	-4.1	63.9	65.6
3**200	of mopeds and motorcycles (including taking without consent)	8,709	8,078	631	7.8	34.9	36.8
3**300	of bicycles (including taking without consent)	71,580	72,361	-781	-1.1	23.7	23.9
3**400	of firearms	371	378	-7	-1.9	42.6	44.4
3**500	of non-cash means of payment	97,992	92,682	5,310	5.7	8.7	8.8
3**600	of official seals and stamps, forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	521	849	-328	-38.6	20.5	16.5
3**700	of/from coin-operated machines	2,948	3,235	-287	-8.9	28.6	25.9
3**800	of antiques, works of art and religious items	1,289	1,294	-5	-0.4	23.6	26.5
305*00	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	2,496	2,276	220	9.7	33.3	40.2
310*00	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	54,703	58,811	-4,108	-7.0	24.9	25.8
315*00	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	38,181	37,555	626	1.7	15.5	15.6
320*00	in/from kiosks	1,113	1,017	96	9.4	43.6	42.6
325*00	in/from department stores, sales rooms, self-service stores including:	421,733	440,805	-19,072	-4.3	87.5	87.6
326*00	shoplifting	386,039	400,183	-14,144	-3.5	93.1	93.3
330*00	in/from store windows, showcases and display cases	596	674	-78	-11.6	27.9	29.1
335*00	in/from dwellings	49,404	49,249	155	0.3	56.4	56.6
340*00	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	13,339	13,835	-496	-3.6	22.4	21.5
345*00	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	13,344	13,639	-295	-2.2	18.5	17.1
350*00	in/from motor vehicles	35,115	34,760	355	1.0	16.8	17.8
371000	of narcotics from pharmacies	13	26	-13	x	46.2	42.3
372000	of narcotics from doctors' practices	43	28	15	x	72.1	64.3
373000	of narcotics from hospitals	158	145	13	9.0	46.2	57.2
374000	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	12	20	-8	x	33.3	15.0
375000	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	191	183	8	4.4	82.7	78.7
395000	theft of heavy livestock	267	280	-13	-4.6	22.5	22.5
<b>4***00</b>	<b>Theft committed under aggravating circumstances (Sects. 243-244a PC)</b> in particular:	<b>1,165,985</b>	<b>1,247,414</b>	<b>-81,429</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>14.9</b>
4**100	of motor vehicles	29,134	31,041	-1,907	-6.1	18.1	20.7
4**200	of mopeds and motorcycles	43,137	45,106	-1,969	-4.4	19.9	20.5
4**300	of bicycles	286,469	299,692	-13,223	-4.4	7.2	7.3
4**400	of firearms	601	586	15	2.6	31.8	31.4
4**500	of non-cash means of payment	15,650	15,165	485	3.2	17.4	16.5
4**600	of official seals and stamps, of forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	151	315	-164	-52.1	31.8	18.7

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2008	2007	Number	in %	2008	2007
4**700	from/of coin-operated machines	19,599	23,722	-4,123	-17.4	20.7	18.5
4**800	of antiques, works of art and religious objects	976	709	267	37.7	33.6	19.9
405*00	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	1,436	1,433	3	0.2	29.9	27.5
410*00	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	107,671	118,206	-10,535	-8.9	20.3	21.2
415*00	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	28,748	29,041	-293	-1.0	20.9	21.1
420*00	in/from kiosks	7,429	7,440	-11	-0.1	24.0	23.6
425*00	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores including:	49,365	47,675	1,690	3.5	37.0	34.5
426*00	shoplifting	9,683	8,194	1,489	18.2	86.5	83.3
430*00	in/from show windows	2,722	2,666	56	2.1	23.5	24.2
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC) including:	108,284	109,128	-844	-0.8	18.1	20.0
436*00	daytime burglaries of residences	42,240	39,451	2,789	7.1	17.6	18.6
440*00	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	70,154	71,424	-1,270	-1.8	12.5	13.4
445*00	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	17,280	18,584	-1,304	-7.0	11.5	10.8
450*00	in/from motor vehicles	255,208	315,274	-60,066	-19.1	10.5	10.3
471000	of narcotics from pharmacies	148	183	-35	-19.1	29.1	31.1
472000	of narcotics from doctors' practices	133	115	18	15.7	32.3	36.5
473000	of narcotics from hospitals	57	53	4	x	22.8	47.2
474000	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	1	5	-4	x	0.0	60.0
475000	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	39	47	-8	x	38.5	46.8
495000	theft of heavy livestock	84	77	7	x	14.3	22.1
<b>****00</b>	<b>Total thefts</b>	<b>2,443,280</b>	<b>2,561,691</b>	<b>-118,411</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>29.6</b>
	in particular:						
***100	of motor vehicles (including taking without consent)	37,184	39,438	-2,254	-5.7	28.0	30.3
***200	of mopeds and motorcycles (including taking without consent)	51,852	53,190	-1,338	-2.5	22.4	23.0
***300	of bicycles (including taking without consent)	358,049	372,045	-13,996	-3.8	10.5	10.5
***400	of firearms	972	964	8	0.8	35.9	36.5
***500	of non-cash means of payment	113,643	107,847	5,796	5.4	9.9	9.9
***600	of official seals and stamps, of forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	672	1,167	-495	-42.4	23.1	17.1
***700	of/from coin-operated machines	22,547	26,957	-4,410	-16.4	21.8	19.4
***800	of antiques, works of art and religious objects	2,265	2,003	262	13.1	27.9	24.2
*05*00	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	3,932	3,709	223	6.0	32.1	35.3
*10*00	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	162,374	177,017	-14,643	-8.3	21.9	22.8
*15*00	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	66,929	66,596	333	0.5	17.8	18.0
*20*00	in/from kiosks	8,542	8,457	85	1.0	26.5	25.9
*25*00	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores including:	471,098	488,480	-17,382	-3.6	82.2	82.4
*26*00	shoplifting	395,722	408,377	-12,655	-3.1	92.9	93.1
*30*00	in/from store windows, showcases and display cases	3,318	3,340	-22	-0.7	24.3	25.2
*35*00	in/from dwellings	157,688	158,377	-689	-0.4	30.1	31.4
*40*00	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	83,493	85,259	-1,766	-2.1	14.1	14.8

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2008	2007	Number	in %	2008	2007
*45*00	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	30,624	32,223	-1,599	-5.0	14.5	13.4
*50*00	in/from motor vehicles	290,323	350,034	-59,711	-17.1	11.3	11.0
*55000	from the exterior of motor vehicles	127,063	134,866	-7,803	-5.8	8.2	9.4
*71000	of narcotics from pharmacies	161	209	-48	-23.0	30.4	32.5
*72000	of narcotics from doctors' practices	176	143	33	23.1	42.0	42.0
*73000	of narcotics from hospitals	215	198	17	8.6	40.0	54.5
*74000	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	13	25	-12	x	30.8	24.0
*75000	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	230	230	0	0.0	75.2	72.2
*90*00	pickpocketing	91,609	92,146	-537	-0.6	5.4	5.7
*95000	theft of heavy livestock	351	358	-7	-2.0	20.5	22.6
<b>500000</b>	<b>Fraud-type property offenses and forgery</b>	<b>1,103,637</b>	<b>1,131,889</b>	<b>-28,252</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>81.6</b>
510000	fraud (Sects. 263, 263a, 264, 264a, 265, 265a, 265b PC)	887,906	912,899	-24,993	-2.7	81.7	83.3
	of which						
511000	fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed and obtaining goods by fraud	302,488	292,809	9,679	3.3	78.5	80.6
	of which						
511100	obtaining motor vehicles by fraud	2,406	2,849	-443	-15.5	95.1	94.1
511200	obtaining other goods by fraud	187,361	183,365	3,996	2.2	70.2	73.3
511300	fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed	112,721	106,595	6,126	5.7	92.0	92.9
512000	fraud involving land and buildings	511	692	-181	-26.2	95.1	96.4
513000	fraud involving holdings and investments	5,527	8,047	-2,520	-31.3	98.5	99.2
	of which						
513100	prospectus fraud (Sect. 264a)	278	178	100	56.2	97.8	95.5
513200	investment fraud under Sect. 263 PC	4,929	7,381	-2,452	-33.2	98.8	99.4
513300	fraud involving speculative exchange translations	17	17	0	x	100.0	88.2
513400	fraud involving holdings	185	358	-173	-48.3	92.4	99.2
513500	security-deposit fraud	82	69	13	x	96.3	95.7
513600	debt-conversion fraud	36	44	-8	x	100.0	93.2
514000	monetary credit fraud	7,420	6,980	440	6.3	87.6	89.4
	of which:						
514100	credit fraud (Sect. 265b PC)	778	550	228	41.5	95.2	90.9
514200	subsidy fraud (Sect. 264 PC)	773	847	-74	-8.7	98.4	98.6
514300	credit fraud (Sect. 263 PC)	5,206	4,922	284	5.8	92.3	96.0
514400	fraud involving bills of exchange	638	632	6	0.9	27.4	25.5
514500	securities fraud	25	29	-4	x	76.0	72.4
515000	fraudulent obtaining of services (Sect. 265a PC)	200,211	207,194	-6,983	-3.4	98.3	98.6
516000	fraud using unlawfully obtained non-cash means of payment	66,842	72,191	-5,349	-7.4	43.5	43.1
	of which:						
516100	checks	762	966	-204	-21.1	51.3	52.0
516200	debit cards without PIN (direct debiting)	21,820	28,936	-7,116	-24.6	46.1	46.1
516300	debit cards with PIN	23,689	25,348	-1,659	-6.5	40.5	38.5
516400	credit cards	7,940	9,271	-1,331	-14.4	41.6	40.4
516500	payment card data	10,124	4,939	5,185	105.0	41.2	39.7
516900	other non-cash means of payment	2,507	2,731	-224	-8.2	63.1	64.7
517000 <sup>6)</sup>	other types of fraud	303,608	323,268	(-19,660)	-6.1	82.0	84.2
	of which:						
517100	fraudulent failure to provide service as agreed	26,281	33,081	-6,800	-20.6	85.4	90.7
517200	obtaining services by fraud	45,578	46,073	-495	-1.1	89.7	92.1
517300 <sup>7)</sup>	job placement fraud	1,122	1,718	-596	-34.7	98.2	96.2

6) In 2008, a total of 1,299 cases (2007: 1,718 cases) were included solely in the higher-level category '510000'.

7) 2007: Complex criminal investigation including numerous individual cases.

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2008	2007	Number	in %	2008	2007
517400	fraud to the detriment of insurance companies and insurance abuse (Sects. 263, 265 PC)	4,775	5,625	-850	-15.1	98.7	98.5
517500	computer fraud (Sect. 263a PC) (if not recorded under key nos. 5163 or 5179)	17,006	16,274	732	4.5	37.1	37.2
517600	fraud involving commissions	3,619	2,793	826	29.6	86.3	88.7
517700	fraud to the detriment of social security systems and institutions	5,561	7,569	-2,008	-26.5	99.3	99.5
517800	(other types of) social security fraud (if not recorded under key no. 5177)	19,107	20,266	-1,159	-5.7	99.3	99.6
517900	fraud involving authorization to access communication services	5,244	5,998	-754	-12.6	50.6	60.7
518100	false accounting	7,710	8,656	-946	-10.9	93.5	99.4
518200 <sup>8)</sup>	nonpayment of hotel bill	9,682	9,360	322	3.4	95.3	95.4
518300	account opening and transfer fraud	16,039	18,116	-2,077	-11.5	69.2	72.5
518400 <sup>9)</sup>	nonpayment of pub/restaurant bill	5,429	5,837	-408	-7.0	90.7	92.7
518800	loan procurement fraud	1,888	2,809	-921	-32.8	98.0	96.7
518900 <sup>10)</sup>	further types of fraud	119,748	124,288	-4,540	-3.7	80.1	81.2
520000	breaches of trust (Sects. 266, 266a, 266b PC) of which:	32,379	37,075	-4,696	-12.7	98.1	98.8
521000	breach of trust (Sect. 266 PC)	11,005	12,761	-1,756	-13.8	98.2	98.7
	including:						
521100	breach of trust involving investment transactions	424	295	129	43.7	97.9	92.5
522000	withholding and embezzlement of wages or salaries (Sect. 266a PC)	17,587	20,051	-2,464	-12.3	99.2	99.4
523000	misuse of check cards and credit cards (Sect. 266b PC)	3,787	4,263	-476	-11.2	93.0	96.3
530000	embezzlement (Sects. 246, 247, 248a PC) including:	104,202	104,351	-149	-0.1	58.8	60.1
531000	motor vehicle misappropriation	8,067	7,864	203	2.6	95.4	96.2
540000	document forgery (Sects. 267-271, 273-279, 281 PC) including:	66,461	62,993	3,468	5.5	86.6	87.2
541000	falsification of technical recordings (Sect. 268 PC)	1,886	1,983	-97	-4.9	96.0	96.1
542000	forgery committed to obtain narcotics	1,730	1,581	149	9.4	74.2	75.4
543000	falsification of legally relevant data, deception in legal transactions in connection with data processing (Sects. 269, 270 PC)	5,716	4,419	1,297	29.4	41.7	39.4
550000	counterfeiting currency and official stamps, counterfeiting guarantee-secured and non-guarantee-secured payment cards, checks and bills of exchange (Sects. 146-149, 151, 152, 152a, 152b PC) including:	7,560	9,087	-1,527	-16.8	53.6	46.8
551000	counterfeiting currency and official stamps, including preparatory acts (Sect. 146 except for (1) subpara 3, Sects. 148, 149 PC)	1,113	1,179	-66	-5.6	100.1	98.0
552000	putting counterfeit money into circulation (Sect. 146 (1) subpara 3, Sect. 147 PC)	1,786	1,906	-120	-6.3	101.1	85.8
553000	counterfeiting currency and official stamps, counterfeiting guarantee-secured and non-guarantee-secured payment cards, checks and bills of exchange (Sects. 152a, 152b PC) of which:	4,626	5,927	-1,301	-22.0	23.7	23.4
553100	use of false guarantee-secured or non-guarantee-secured payment cards, checks and bills of exchange (Sects. 152a, 152b PC)	2,250	3,214	-964	-30.0	20.1	19.9

8), 9) und 10) 2007 and 2008: without one federal state. Data entry was carried out using key number 517000.

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2008	2007	Number	in %	2008	2007
553200	counterfeiting, falsifying, procuring, offering for sale or handing over false guarantee-secured or non-guarantee-secured payment cards, checks and bills of exchange (Sects. 152a, 152b PC)	2,376	2,713	-337	-12.4	27.1	27.5
560000	bankruptcy offenses (Sects. 283, 283a-d PC)	5,129	5,484	-355	-6.5	99.0	99.5
	of which:						
561000	criminal bankruptcy (Sect. 283 PC)	3,648	3,797	-149	-3.9	99.0	99.4
562000	especially serious case of bankruptcy (Sect. 283a PC)	12	10	2	x	100.0	100.0
563000	violation of the obligation to keep books (Sect. 283b PC)	1,239	1,459	-220	-15.1	99.4	99.5
564000	preferential treatment for a creditor (Sect. 283c PC)	173	179	-6	-3.4	98.8	99.4
565000	preferential treatment for a debtor (Sect. 283d PC)	57	39	18	x	98.2	100.0
<b>600000</b>	<b>Other criminal offenses (PC)</b>	<b>1,301,146</b>	<b>1,300,574</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>48.5</b>
610000	extortion (Sect. 253 PC)	5,185	5,551	-366	-6.6	84.5	84.4
	including:						
611000	extortion on a sexual basis	90	77	13	x	78.9	87.0
620000	resistance to public authority and offenses against public order (Sects. 111, 113, 114, 120, 121, 123-127, 129, 130-134, 136, 138,140, 145, 145a, 145c, 145d PC)	130,337	128,917	1,420	1.1	89.5	89.9
	including:						
621000	resistance to public authority (Sects. 111, 113, 114, 120, 121 PC)	28,272	26,782	1,490	5.6	98.6	98.7
622000	trespassing on the premises of another Sects 123, 124 PC	65,781	65,845	-64	-0.1	91.7	91.9
	of which:						
622100	trespassing on the premises of another (Sect. 123 PC)	65,693	65,777	-84	-0.1	91.7	91.9
622200	aggravated trespassing on the premises of another (Sect. 124 PC)	88	68	20	x	92.0	85.3
623000	breach of the public peace (Sects. 125, 125a PC)	2,158	1,632	526	32.2	78.0	80.8
624000	feigning commission of a crime (Sect. 145d PC)	12,744	13,135	-391	-3.0	98.6	98.1
	including:						
624100	feigning a robbery	1,373	1,394	-21	-1.5	99.9	98.9
624200	feigning a theft	2,287	1,999	288	14.4	99.6	99.3
626000	glorification of violence (Sect. 131 PC)	661	891	-230	-25.8	92.3	94.3
	including:						
626100	material made available to persons under 18 (Sect. 131 (1) no. 3 PC)	177	190	-13	-6.8	92.1	93.7
627000	incitement to hatred and violence against segments of the population (Sect. 130 PC)	3,354	3,168	186	5.9	65.6	71.4
630000	aiding and abetting, obstructing criminal justice (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving, and money laundering (Sects. 257, 258, 259-261 PC)	25,520	27,109	-1,589	-5.9	97.0	97.0
	including:						
631000	receiving stolen motor vehicles (Sects. 259-260a PC)	1,409	1,710	-301	-17.6	94.4	96.6
	including:						
631100	on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260 (1) no. 1 PC)	209	170	39	22.9	92.3	99.4
631200	gang-type receiving (Sect. 260 (1) no. 2 PC)	49	42	7	x	95.9	100.0
631300	gang-type receiving on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260a PC)	117	308	-191	-62.0	87.2	98.1

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2008	2007	Number	in %	2008	2007
632000	other types of receiving (Sects. 259-260a PC)	17,293	16,809	484	2.9	97.3	97.2
	including:						
632100	on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260 (1) no. 1 PC)	1,981	1,190	791	66.5	97.8	96.1
632200	gang-type receiving (Sect. 260 (1) no. 2 PC)	40	44	-4	x	100.0	97.7
632300	gang-type receiving on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260a PC)	166	198	-32	-16.2	98.8	97.5
633000	money laundering, concealment of unlawfully acquired assets (Sect. 261 PC)	2,582	3,923	-1,341	-34.2	94.0	94.9
640000	arson and causing a risk of fire (Sects. 306-306d, 306f PC)	23,182	24,302	-1,120	-4.6	48.3	48.1
	including:						
641000	(wilful) arson and causing a risk of fire (Sects. 306-306c, 306f (1 and 2) PC)	13,916	13,100	816	6.2	33.4	37.3
650000	competition- and corruption-related offenses, offenses committed in office (Sects. 258a, 298-300, 331-353d, 355, 357 PC)	6,329	6,629	-300	-4.5	79.5	80.0
	of which:						
651000	accepting a benefit, taking a bribe (Sects. 331, 332, 335 PC)	1,090	1,343	-253	-18.8	92.6	93.7
	of which:						
651100	accepting a benefit (Sect. 331 PC)	752	976	-224	-23.0	96.4	95.3
651200	taking a bribe (Sect. 332 PC)	291	250	41	16.4	81.4	85.6
651300	taking a bribe - on a repetitive and gainful basis or as a member of a gang under Sect. 335 (2) subpara 3 PC	36	104	-68	-65.4	100.0	97.1
651400	all other especially serious cases of taking bribes under Sect. 335 PC	11	13	-2	x	100.0	100.0
652000	granting a benefit, offering a bribe (Sects. 333, 334, 335 PC)	672	981	-309	-31.5	96.0	96.2
	of which:						
652100	granting a benefit (Sect. 333 PC)	213	255	-42	-16.5	94.8	93.7
652200	offering a bribe (Sect. 334 PC)	435	574	-139	-24.2	96.3	96.5
652300	offering a bribe - on a repetitive and gainful basis or as a member of a gang under Sect. 335 (2) no. 3 PC	18	135	-117	-86.7	100.0	99.3
652400	all other especially serious cases of offering a bribe under Sect. 335 PC	6	17	-11	x	100.0	100.0
655000	other offenses committed in office (Sects. 258a, 339-353d, 355, 357 PC)	3,913	3,829	84	2.2	71.5	69.7
	including:						
655100	bodily injury committed in office (Sect. 340 PC)	2,314	2,288	26	1.1	70.6	69.8
655200	breach of official secrecy (Sect. 353b PC)	242	228	14	6.1	67.4	64.5
656000	anti-competitive agreements involving invitations to tender (Sect. 298 PC)	42	75	-33	x	78.6	92.0
657000	taking and offering a bribe in business transactions (Sects. 299, 300 PC)	612	401	211	52.6	88.9	90.8
	of which:						
657100	taking and offering a bribe under Sect. 299 PC	488	378	110	29.1	86.1	90.5
657200	on a repetitive and gainful basis or as a member of a gang under Sect. 300 subpara 2 PC	63	9	54	x	100.0	100.0
657300	-benefit of great magnitude under Sect. 300 (2) subpara 1 PC	61	14	47	x	100.0	92.9



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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2008	2007	Number	in %	2008	2007
660000	criminal self-interest (Sects. 284, 285, 287-293, 297 PC) including:	6,149	6,409	-260	-4,1	83,3	85,2
661000	games of chance (Sects. 284, 285, 287 PC)	1,326	1,758	-432	-24,6	97,1	97,8
662000	poaching (Sects. 292, 293 PC) including:	3,627	3,610	17	0,5	74,1	75,8
662100	game poaching (Sect. 292 PC)	1,030	972	58	6,0	30,5	30,9
663000	usury (Sect. 291 PC)	230	179	51	28,5	87,4	87,7
670000	all other offenses under the Penal Code (excluding traffic offenses) including:	1,104,444	1,101,657	2,787	0,3	41,3	41,9
671000	violation of obligation to support (Sect. 170 PC)	13,276	14,058	-782	-5,6	99,6	99,9
672000	failure to provide proper care or education (Sect. 171 PC)	1,761	1,777	-16	-0,9	98,0	96,9
673000	insult (Sects. 185-187, 189 PC) including:	193,617	193,092	525	0,3	89,9	90,1
673100	insulting on a sexual basis (Sects. 185-187, 189 PC)	24,337	21,694	2,643	12,2	77,2	76,3
674000	damage to property (Sect.(Sect. 303-305a PC) including:	799,179	795,799	3,380	0,4	25,3	25,6
674100	damage to motor vehicles	283,547	287,238	-3,691	-1,3	18,9	18,8
674200	alteration of data, computer sabotage (Sects. 303a, 303b PC)	2,207	2,660	-453	-17,0	27,4	24,3
674300	other damage to property committed in streets, lanes or public places	148,909	139,678	9,231	6,6	26,2	28,2
674500	destruction of important equipment (Sect. 305a PC)	466	484	-18	-3,7	49,8	46,7
675000	crimes involving explosives or nuclear radiation (Sects. 307-312 PC) of which:	436	427	9	2,1	58,9	56,0
675100	causing an explosion through nuclear energy (Sect. 307 PC)	0	0	0	x	0,0	0,0
675200	causing a non-nuclear explosion (Sect. 308 PC)	399	413	-14	-3,4	56,6	55,4
675300	misuse of ionizing radiation (Sect. 309 PC)	0	1	-1	x	0,0	0,0
675400	preparation of a crime involving explosives or radiation (Sect. 310 PC)	33	13	20	x	84,8	76,9
675500	release of ionizing radiation (Sect. 311 PC)	4	0	4	x	75,0	0,0
675600	defective construction of a nuclear facility (Sect. 312 PC)	0	0	0	x	0,0	0,0
676000	offenses against the environment (Sects. 324, 324a, 325-330a PC) including:	14,999	16,528	-1,529	-9,3	57,9	58,4
676100	pollution of a body of water (Sect. 324 PC)	3,291	3,439	-148	-4,3	49,4	51,1
676200	air pollution (Sect. 325 PC)	188	198	-10	-5,1	72,9	74,7
676300	causing noise, vibrations and non-ionizing radiation (Sect. 325a PC)	65	68	-3	x	21,5	35,3
676400	unauthorized handling of dangerous waste (Sect. 326 except (2) PC)	9,315	10,255	-940	-9,2	57,7	58,1
676500	unauthorized operation of facilities (Sect. 327 PC)	531	517	14	2,7	95,9	97,1
676600	unauthorized handling of radioactive substances and other hazardous substances and goods (Sect. 328 PC)	128	117	11	9,4	78,9	82,1
676700	endangering areas requiring protection (Sect. 329 PC)	31	28	3	x	54,8	60,7



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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2008	2007	Number	in %	2008	2007
676800	illegal transit and export of waste under Sect. 326 (2) PC	111	102	9	8.8	57.7	81.4
676900	causing serious danger by releasing toxic substances (Sect. 330a PC)	86	165	-79	-47.9	31.4	20.0
677000	poisoning endangering the public under Sect. 314 PC	8	10	-2	x	37.5	40.0
678000 <sup>11)</sup>	data espionage (Sect. 202a, 202b, 202c PC)	7,727	4,829	2,898	60.0	29.0	32.8
<b>N</b> 679000	Further environment-related offences pursuant to the Penal Code	11	x	x	x	45.5	x
<b>700000</b>	<b>Supplementary criminal legislation</b>	<b>414,623</b>	<b>448,626</b>	<b>-34,003</b>	<b>-7.6</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>94.7</b>
710000	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the economic sector of which:	35,079	49,943	-14,864	-29.8	93.6	95.1
712000	Offenses under the Stock Corporation Act, Cooperatives Act, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Accounting Act, Comp. Transformation Act including:	6,775	7,802	-1,027	-13.2	99.1	99.5
712100	Obstruction of insolvency proceedings (Sect. 84 Limited Liability Company Act)	5,945	6,918	-973	-14.1	99.2	99.7
712200	Obstruction of insolvency proceedings (Sects 130b, 177a Commercial Code)	302	380	-78	-20.5	98.7	98.9
713000 <sup>12)</sup>	offenses involving illicit work (Sects. 10, 11 Law on Illicit Work, Sects. 15, 15a Labor Leasing Act) and fraudulent obtaining of social security contributions involving rendering of services or work performances (Sect. 9 Law on Illicit Work )	193	245	-52	-21.2	92.2	95.9
714000	offenses involving the banking industry and the Securities Trading Act, Banking Act, Stock Exchange Act, Securities Deposit Act, Mortgage Banking Act, Sect. 35 Federal Bank Act	269	266	3	1.1	98.5	99.6
715000	Offenses against copyright legislation (Copyright Act, Trademarks Act, Act against Unfair Competition - Sect. 17, Utility Models Act, Registered Designs Act, Artists' Copyright Act, Patents Act, Semiconductor Protection Law) including:	17,979	32,374	-14,395	-44.5	92.9	95.1
715100	software piracy (private use, e.g. computer games)	1,854	2,979	-1,125	-37.8	91.6	93.8
715200	software piracy in the form of repetitive and gainful activity	199	437	-238	-54.5	95.5	95.9
715300	betrayal of trade or business secrets under Sect. 17 (1 and 4) Act Against Unfair Competition	243	189	54	28.6	94.2	94.2
715400	betrayal of trade or business secrets under Sect. 17 (2 and 4) Act Against Unfair Competition	165	136	29	21.3	93.9	97.1
716000	Offenses involving food products (e.g. Food Products and Necessaries Act, Pharmaceutical Preparations Act, Wine Act, Feedstuffs Act, Meat Hygiene Act) including:	6,947	6,693	254	3.8	90.7	89.5
716100	offenses under the Food Products and Necessaries Act	3,017	3,399	-382	-11.2	94.2	91.8
716200	offenses under the Pharmaceutical Preparations Act	3,376	2,397	979	40.8	86.7	84.3
716300	offenses under the Wine Act	307	387	-80	-20.7	96.7	94.1

11) The increase is mainly due to cases involving the „spying out of PINs“ at automated teller machines.

12) In this crime filed, PCS data entry shows many gaps and is therefore of little informative value. PCS data entry is incomplete because the suppression of illicit work and illegal employment is carried out by the customs administration authorities - financial control section of the Federal Customs Administration (“Finanzkontrolle Schwarzarbeit”). In general, cases finalised by customs authorities are not entered in the PCS.

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2008	2007	Number	in %	2008	2007
719000	other offenses (supplementary legislation) in the economic sector (e.g. Racing Bets and Lotteries Act, Act against Unfair Competition - excluding Sect. 17, Insurance Industry Supervision Act, Economic Offenses Act, Industrial Code) including:	2,914	2,563	351	13.7	91.5	94.7
719200	offenses against the Unfair Competition Act - <b>excluding</b> Sect. 17	930	640	290	45.3	85.2	90.6
720000	offenses against other supplementary criminal legislation ( <i>excluding traffic offenses</i> ) including:	130,926	142,155	-11,229	-7.9	95.4	96.1
721000	offenses against Sect. 27 (2) Juveniles Protection Act	202	304	-102	-33.6	95.5	95.4
722000	offenses against Sect. 27 (1) Juveniles Protection Act	206	161	45	28.0	85.9	96.3
724000	offenses against Sect. 24 of the Passport Act	11	(59)	-48	x	90.9	100.0
725000	offenses against the Aliens Act and the Asylum Procedures Act including:	76,704	88,621	-11,917	-13.4	97.4	97.7
725100	illegal entry (border crossing) under the Aliens Act	25,324	28,160	-2,836	-10.1	97.8	98.3
725200	alien smuggling under Sect. 92a Aliens Act	2,721	3,143	-422	-13.4	68.6	75.8
725300	fraudulently obtaining a residence permit/ temporary suspension of deportation (Sect. 92 (2) no. 2 Aliens Act)	4,120	5,253	-1,133	-21.6	99.2	98.8
725400	gang-type alien smuggling under Sect. 92b Aliens Act on a repetitive and gainful basis	264	267	-3	-1.1	91.3	83.5
725500	offenses against Sects. 84 and 85 of the Asylum Procedures Act	2,590	3,507	-917	-26.1	99.5	99.8
725600	gang-type inducement to fraudulent application for asylum on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 84a Asylum Procedures Act)	0	0	0	x	0.0	0.0
725700	illegal stay under the Aliens Act	30,946	35,134	-4,188	-11.9	98.7	98.7
725800	entry (border crossing) or stay despite the refusal of freedom of movement (Sect. 9 Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.)	136	97	39	x	99.3	95.9
725900	other offenses against Aliens Act	10,603	13,060	-2,457	-18.8	98.9	98.3
726000	offenses against the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act of which:	40,462	40,717	-255	-0.6	94.1	94.1
726100	Offences violating the Explosives Act	1,919	1,717	202	11.8	88.2	88.3
726200	offenses against the Weapons Act	38,077	38,510	-433	-1.1	94.5	94.4
726300	offenses against the War Weapons Control Act	466	490	-24	-4.9	85.6	90.4
728000	offenses against the Federal (or State) Data Protection Act	683	307	376	122.5	75.0	69.1
730000	Drug offenses - Narcotics Act (unless included under another key no.) of which:	239,951	248,355	-8,404	-3.4	94.5	94.7
731000	general violations under Sect. 29 NCA ( <i>unless these are to be recorded under key no. 7340 ff.</i> ) of which:	169,386	171,496	-2,110	-1.2	95.6	96.0
731100	involving heroin	20,490	20,986	-496	-2.4	96.1	96.2
731200	involving cocaine	12,895	12,932	-37	-0.3	94.7	94.8
731300	involving LSD	221	239	-18	-7.5	97.7	97.5
731400	involving amphetamine/ methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	22,509	20,468	2,041	10.0	95.7	95.9

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2008	2007	Number	in %	2008	2007
731500	involving amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	4,598	4,739	-141	-3.0	95.5	95.1
731800	involving cannabis and preparations thereof	100,651	102,931	-2,280	-2.2	95.9	96.5
731900	involving other drugs	8,022	9,201	-1,179	-12.8	91.9	92.5
732000	trafficking in, and smuggling of drugs under Sect. 29 NCA	52,867	60,112	-7,245	-12.1	91.4	91.5
	of which:						
732100	in/of heroin	7,097	8,088	-991	-12.3	91.2	91.1
732200	in/of cocaine	4,781	5,321	-540	-10.1	89.0	89.3
732300	in/of LSD	80	94	-14	x	93.8	97.9
732400	in/of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	6,035	6,046	-11	-0.2	93.8	92.5
732500	in/of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	1,863	1,791	72	4.0	93.4	93.6
732800	in/of cannabis and preparations thereof	30,397	36,324	-5,927	-16.3	91.6	91.9
732900	in/of other drugs	2,614	2,448	166	6.8	86.8	86.2
733000	illegal importation of drugs under Sect. 30 (1) no. 4 NCA (significant amounts)	3,038	3,981	-943	-23.7	96.8	97.1
	of which:						
733100	of heroin	590	664	-74	-11.1	98.8	97.3
733200	of cocaine	497	501	-4	-0.8	92.0	94.2
733300	of LSD	4	5	-1	x	100.0	100.0
733400	of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	247	359	-112	-31.2	97.2	96.7
733500	of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	50	79	-29	x	98.0	94.9
733800	of cannabis and preparations thereof	1,471	2,136	-665	-31.1	97.8	98.2
733900	of other drugs	179	237	-58	-24.5	94.4	94.1
734000	other violations of the NCA	14,660	12,766	1,894	14.8	92.5	92.4
	of which:						
734100	illegal cultivation of drugs under Sect. 29 (1) no. 1 NCA	3,770	3,099	671	21.7	85.0	85.4
734200	cultivation of/production of/trafficking in drugs as a member of a gang (Sects. 30 (1) no. 1, 30a NCA)	479	464	15	3.2	94.6	96.3
734300	making available funds or other assets (Sect. 29 (1) no. 13 NCA)	41	49	-8	x	95.1	100.0
734400	advertising drugs (Sect. 29 (1) no. 8 NCA)	12	9	3	x	83.3	77.8
734500	dispensing, administering, or making available drugs to minors (Sect. 29a (1) no. 1; where applicable)	1,330	1,291	39	3.0	92.9	94.3
734600	negligently causing another's death by handing over, etc. of drugs (Sect. 30 (1) no. 3 NCA)	37	42	-5	x	73.0	81.0
734700	illegal prescription and administration by physicians (Sect. 29 (1) no. 6 NCA)	54	63	-9	x	98.1	92.1
734800	trafficking, production of, dispensing, and possession of a significant amount of drugs (Sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA)	8,937	7,749	1,188	15.3	95.6	94.8
740000	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the environmental sector (in addition to key no. 7160)	8,667	8,173	494	6.0	64.5	66.2
	including:						
741000	offenses under the Chemicals Act	649	468	181	38.7	94.1	91.0
742000	offenses under the Protection against Diseases Act and the Epizootic Diseases Act	36	42	-6	x	91.7	83.3
743000	offenses under the Nature Conservation Act, Animal Protection Act, Federal Hunting Act, Plant Protection Act	7,574	7,325	249	3.4	61.2	64.1

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2008	2007	Number	in %	2008	2007
<i>Aggregate key numbers</i>							
890000	total offenses, excluding offenses against the Aliens Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U. (key no. 7250)	(6037424)	6,195,622	-(158616)	-(2.6)	54.3072	54.4
891000	drug-related crime	242,649	250,895	-8,246	-3.3	94.2	94.5
	including:						
891100	offenses directly aimed at procuring drugs	2,698	2,540	158	6.2	66.9	67.6
892000	violent crime	210,885	217,923	-7,038	-3.2	75.5	75.1
893000	economic crime	84,550	87,934	-3,384	-3.8	92.5	95.1
	in particular:						
893100	in fraud cases	46,808	44,417	2,391	5.4	91.2	94.7
893200	insolvency offenses according to the PC and supplementary criminal legislation	11,186	12,561	-1,375	-10.9	99.1	99.6
893300	economic crime in the fields of investment, financing, etc.	7,179	9,845	-2,666	-27.1	98.1	98.6
893400	competition-related offenses	5,139	7,598	-2,459	-32.4	93.2	95.7
893500	economic crime in connection with employment	10,646	12,651	-2,005	-15.8	99.8	99.2
893600	fraud and breach of trust in connection with holdings and capital investment	5,833	8,234	-2,401	-29.2	98.5	99.0
N 895000 <sup>13)</sup>	trafficking in human beings		x	x	x		x
896000	offenses against provisions designed to protect young persons	3,500	2,118	1,382	65.3	92.9	91.6
897000	computer crime	63,642	62,944	698	1.1	40.3	42.3
N 898000 <sup>13)</sup>	environmental crime		x	x	x		x
N 898100 <sup>13)</sup>	environmental crimes pursuant to chapter 29 of the German Penal Code		x	x	x		x
N 898200 <sup>13)</sup>	other environment-related crimes pursuant to the German Penal Code		x	x	x		x
N 898300 <sup>13)</sup>	environmental offences pursuant to supplemental		x	x	x		x
899000	street crime	1,490,158	1,568,124	-77,966	-5.0	18.5	18.1

13) Due to incomplete deliveries, values were computed manually. These key numbers (crime scene: the street) are not listed separately in the federal-level tables.

## Aggregate key numbers

List of aggregate key numbers and crime keys included therein:

890000: - - - - -; less 725000

- 891000: 730000, 218000, \*71000, \*72000, \*73000, \*74000, \*75000 and 542000  
891100: 218000, \*71000, \*72000, \*73000, \*74000, \*75000 and 542000
- 892000: 010000, 020000, 111000, 210000, 221000, 222000, 233000, 234000 and 235000
- 893000: is recorded by using a special designation (see page 6)  
893100 510000 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)  
893200: 560000, 712100 and 712200 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)  
893300: 513000, 514100, 514300, 514400, 514500 and 714000 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)  
893400: 656000, 715000 and 719200 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)  
893500: 517300, 517700 and 522000 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)  
893600: 513100, 513200, 513300, 513400 and 521100 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)
- 895000: 236000, 237000, 238000
- 896000: 143100, 626100, 721000 and 722000
- 897000: 516300, 517500, 517900, 543000, 674200, 678000, 715100 and 715200
- 898000: 662000, 675000, 676000, 677000, 679000, 716000 and 740000  
898100: 676000  
898200: 662000, 675000, 677000 and 679000  
898300: 716000 and 740000
- 899000: 111100, 111200, 132000, 213000, 214000, 215000, 216000, 217000, 222100, 233300, 234300, \*20\*00, \*30\*00, \*50\*00, \*55000; \*90\*, \*001<sup>\*)</sup>, \*002<sup>\*)</sup>, \*003<sup>\*)</sup>, \*007<sup>\*)</sup>, 623000, 674100 and 674300

<sup>\*)</sup> This key number (crime scene: the street) is not listed separately in the federal-level tables.

## Crime recorded for cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants

T11

City	Population 01.01.2007	Area in sq km	Total offenses		Change		Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2007	2006	absolute	in %	2007	2006
Aachen	258,770	161	24,659	24,152	507	2.1	9,529	9,354
Augsburg	262,512	147	24,680	25,149	-469	-1.9	9,401	9,574
Bergisch Gladbach	105,587	83	6,404	6,033	371	6.1	6,065	5,704
Berlin	3,404,037	891	496,163	496,797	-634	-0.1	14,576	14,632
Bielefeld	325,846	258	27,045	27,052	-7	-0.0	8,300	8,275
Bochum	383,743	145	37,371	41,855	-4,484	-10.7	9,739	10,854
Bonn	314,299	141	35,316	33,239	2,077	6.2	11,236	10,626
Bottrop	118,975	101	9,209	9,429	-220	-2.3	7,740	7,900
Braunschweig	245,467	192	26,315	26,900	-585	-2.2	10,720	10,967
Bremen	547,934	325	80,327	80,491	-164	-0.2	14,660	14,719
Bremerhaven	116,045	79	15,794	15,015	779	5.2	13,610	12,876
Chemnitz	245,700	221	23,596	25,623	-2,027	-7.9	9,604	10,391
Cottbus	103,837	164	11,937	12,795	-858	-6.7	11,496	12,150
Darmstadt	141,257	122	13,872	13,718	154	1.1	9,820	9,759
Dortmund	587,624	280	65,830	63,724	2,106	3.3	11,203	10,834
Dresden	504,795	328	44,405	46,190	-1,785	-3.9	8,797	9,328
Duisburg	499,111	233	48,247	47,510	737	1.6	9,667	9,472
Düsseldorf	577,505	217	74,456	87,216	-12,760	-14.6	12,893	15,181
Erfurt	202,658	269	21,444	23,057	-1,613	-7.0	10,581	11,367
Erlangen	103,753	77	8,035	7,686	349	4.5	7,744	7,448
Essen	583,198	210	55,628	54,074	1,554	2.9	9,538	9,237
Frankfurt a.M.	652,610	248	107,078	106,769	309	0.3	16,408	16,378
Freiburg i. Br.	217,547	153	25,444	27,877	-2,433	-8.7	11,696	12,908
Fürth	113,627	63	8,517	8,330	187	2.2	7,496	7,344
Gelsenkirchen	266,772	105	23,371	24,774	-1,403	-5.7	8,761	9,241
Gera	102,733	152	9,850	9,818	32	0.3	9,588	9,445
Göttingen	121,581	117	14,072	14,037	35	0.2	11,574	11,517
Hagen	195,671	160	17,378	16,769	609	3.6	8,881	8,515
Halle (Saale)	235,720	135	29,884	31,874	-1,990	-6.2	12,678	13,438
Hamburg	1,754,182	755	237,048	236,547	501	0.2	13,513	13,566
Hamm	183,672	226	16,687	15,049	1,638	10.9	9,085	8,168
Hannover	516,343	204	84,389	83,357	1,032	1.2	16,344	16,163
Heidelberg	144,634	109	12,922	13,741	-819	-6.0	8,934	9,610
Heilbronn	121,384	100	8,866	8,630	236	2.7	7,304	7,096
Heme	169,991	51	17,243	17,231	12	0.1	10,143	10,077
Hildesheim	103,249	92	9,552	9,459	93	1.0	9,251	9,222
Ingolstadt	122,167	133	9,991	9,920	71	0.7	8,178	8,177
Jena	102,494	114	7,927	7,954	-27	-0.3	7,734	7,758
Karlsruhe	286,327	173	27,056	27,640	-584	-2.1	9,449	9,689
Kassel	193,518	107	23,624	25,559	-1,935	-7.6	12,208	13,146
Kiel	235,366	119	29,540	32,097	-2,557	-8.0	12,551	13,691
Koblenz	105,888	105	13,624	15,019	-1,395	-9.3	12,866	14,102
Köln(Cologne)	989,766	405	146,143	137,576	8,567	6.2	14,765	13,991
Krefeld	237,104	138	24,513	24,577	-64	-0.3	10,339	10,339
Leipzig	506,578	298	64,855	60,961	3,894	6.4	12,803	12,128
Leverkusen	161,336	79	12,147	12,780	-633	-5.0	7,529	7,927
Lübeck	211,213	214	29,789	28,825	964	3.3	14,104	13,608
Ludwigshafen	163,560	78	20,540	18,493	2,047	11.1	12,558	11,322

## T11

City	Population 01.01.2007	Area in sq km	Total offenses		Change		Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2007	2006	absolute	in %	2007	2006
Magdeburg	229,826	201	33,654	32,292	1,362	4.2	14,643	14,094
Mainz	196,425	98	21,420	21,233	187	0.9	10,905	10,924
Mannheim	307,914	145	33,347	34,397	-1,050	-3.1	10,830	11,171
Moers	107,180	68	9,956	9,520	436	4.6	9,289	8,852
Mönchengladbach	260,951	170	24,135	24,065	70	0.3	9,249	9,205
Mülheim a.d. Ruhr	169,414	91	13,238	13,231	7	0.1	7,814	7,787
München(Munich)	1,294,608	310	110,677	111,622	-945	-0.8	8,549	8,861
Münster	272,106	303	28,554	27,278	1,276	4.7	10,494	10,071
Neuss	151,626	99	14,044	12,729	1,315	10.3	9,262	8,396
Nürnberg(Nuremberg)	500,855	186	42,870	46,587	-3,717	-8.0	8,559	9,332
Oberhausen	218,181	77	22,758	23,205	-447	-1.9	10,431	10,601
Offenbach	117,564	45	12,172	12,783	-611	-4.8	10,354	10,703
Oldenburg	159,060	103	17,095	16,809	286	1.7	10,748	10,601
Osnabrück	163,020	120	19,585	20,248	-663	-3.3	12,014	12,360
Paderborn	144,258	179	12,594	12,446	148	1.2	8,730	8,657
Pforzheim	119,156	98	9,513	9,940	-427	-4.3	7,984	8,351
Potsdam	148,813	187	17,696	16,386	1,310	8.0	11,891	11,103
Recklinghausen	121,521	66	11,756	12,640	-884	-7.0	9,674	10,375
Regensburg	131,342	81	13,641	13,670	-29	-0.2	10,386	10,527
Remscheid	114,925	75	7,790	6,767	1,023	15.1	6,778	5,840
Reutlingen	112,431	87	7,828	7,681	147	1.9	6,962	6,843
Rostock	199,868	181	24,489	24,136	353	1.5	12,253	12,111
Saarbrücken	177,870	167	22,595	23,952	-1,357	-5.7	12,703	13,387
Salzgitter	106,665	224	7,193	7,296	-103	-1.4	6,744	6,773
Schwerin *)	96,280	130	16,838	16,499	339	2.1	17,489	17,070
Siegen	105,697	115	8,612	11,720	-3,108	-26.5	8,148	11,026
Solingen	162,948	89	11,250	10,018	1,232	12.3	6,904	6,124
Stuttgart	593,923	207	60,154	55,042	5,112	9.3	10,128	9,289
Trier	103,518	117	12,439	12,232	207	1.7	12,016	12,251
Ulm	120,925	119	9,893	10,853	-960	-8.8	8,181	8,997
Wiesbaden	275,562	204	25,010	25,923	-913	-3.5	9,076	9,440
Witten	100,248	72	7,725	7,680	45	0.6	7,706	7,620
Wolfsburg	120,493	204	9,952	9,879	73	0.7	8,259	8,151
Wuppertal	358,330	168	27,946	28,569	-623	-2.2	7,799	7,953
Würzburg	134,913	88	11,350	12,500	-1,150	-9.2	8,413	9,335

Note:

When comparisons are made, special attention should be paid to the fact that the extent to which crime is reported and the offense structure can differ from city to city, that population structure and perpetrator mobility vary and that, when offense rates are calculated, they take only registered inhabitants are taken into account, but **not** commuters, tourists, foreign travelers in transit, members of the foreign armed forces stationed in Germany and other unregistered persons. Figures of all those groups can differ considerably from city to city<sup>1)</sup>.

Another important factor that can distort the statistics is created by complex criminal investigations that include numerous individual cases.

1) For example, approximately 300,000 employees commute to work in Frankfurt/Hessia on a regular basis. At federal level, on average about one third of the working population crosses community borders on the way to work. An additional example is again Frankfurt/Hessia, where about 2.6 million persons attend trade fairs each year and more than 53 million passengers pass through Rhein-Main Airport.

## Robbery recorded for cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants

T116

City	Recorded cases total	Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants					City	Recorded cases total	Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants				
		2008	2007	2006	2005	2004			2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Aachen	410	158	131	141	153	134	Koblenz	79	74	92	69	106	109
Augsburg	153	58	56	50	58	48	Köln (Cologne)	1,767	178	193	180	170	211
Bergisch Gladbach	57	54	82	76	53	63	Krefeld	268	113	86	95	116	97
Berlin	6,461	189	236	234	233	251	Leipzig	547	107	116	99	106	111
Bielefeld	255	78	68	86	80	76	Leverkusen	129	80	78	86	88	91
Bochum	359	94	89	89	88	90	Lübeck	225	106	105	125	123	147
Bonn	419	132	140	128	125	158	Ludwigshafen	140	85	86	88	113	93
Botrop	89	75	84	91	67	75	Magdeburg	323	140	140	169	124	133
Braunschweig	161	65	89	67	83	59	Mainz	116	59	83	87	116	125
Bremen	1,111	203	215	258	239	271	Mannheim	208	67	69	72	83	84
Bremerhaven	244	212	224	225	240	253	Moers	99	92	118	133	82	118
Chemnitz	193	79	74	88	80	79	Mönchengladbach	251	97	110	101	83	91
Cottbus	123	120	116	97	110	105	Mülheim a. d. Ruhr	142	84	85	58	65	66
Darmstadt	156	110	80	95	89	124	München (Munich)	594	45	51	62	57	66
Dortmund	812	138	126	135	123	140	Münster	219	80	70	66	71	73
Dresden	349	69	73	63	86	92	Neuss	117	77	77	86	101	74
Duisburg	581	117	126	150	134	147	Nürnberg (Nuremberg)	255	51	52	62	68	79
Düsseldorf	904	156	165	168	184	209	Oberhausen	192	88	139	117	91	125
Erfurt	244	120	118	118	142	158	Offenbach	191	162	132	175	155	211
Erlangen	23	22	26	23	28	50	Oldenburg	128	80	99	101	83	105
Essen	608	104	109	122	108	99	Osnabrück	168	103	116	148	176	141
Frankfurt a. M.	925	140	169	159	169	207	Paderborn	111	77	60	70	72	64
Freiburg i. Br.	157	72	71	65	77	86	Pforzheim	50	42	65	39	40	47
Fürth	48	42	47	35	44	53	Potsdam	129	86	97	109	83	103
Gelsenkirchen	406	153	125	121	112	118	Recklinghausen	132	110	127	121	95	110
Gera	55	54	42	58	43	42	Regensburg	48	36	56	55	81	60
Göttingen	103	85	126	75	87	103	Remscheid	44	39	38	42	39	41
Hagen	210	108	109	105	99	107	Reutlingen	48	43	38	36	49	44
Halle a. d. Saale	388	166	201	229	221	202	Rostock	331	165	164	176	177	223
Hamburg	3,005	170	176	193	204	238	Saarbrücken	242	137	120	145	118	144
Hamm	157	86	82	76	69	78	Salzgitter	73	69	54	57	54	39
Hannover	661	128	145	158	163	185	Siegen	57	54	56	70	74	199
Heidelberg	52	36	39	41	59	50	Solingen	132	81	74	48	77	49
Heilbronn	86	71	57	58	76	64	Stuttgart	513	86	88	69	63	61
Herne	138	82	89	122	115	127	Trier	67	64	63	69	96	80
Hildesheim	147	142	112	103	142	108	Ulm	81	67	58	47	63	89
Ingolstadt	61	50	47	45	57	46	Wiesbaden	300	109	103	104	97	67
Jena	39	38	42	35	45	31	Witten	100	83	61	48	47	110
Karlsruhe	172	60	58	60	62	81	Wolfsburg	346	97	119	73	98	82
Kassel	281	145	142	124	140	223	Würzburg	40	30	42	48	39	41
Kiel	418	176	165	143	141	162							



**Theft by burglary in a dwelling recorded for cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants**

T148

City	Recorded cases total	Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants				City	Recorded cases total	Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants			
		2008	2007	2006	2005			2008	2007	2006	2005
Aachen	971	375	310	274	384	Koblenz	213	201	228	139	169
Augsburg	136	52	90	59	83	Köln (Cologne)	3,328	334	428	455	442
Bergisch Gladbach	327	309	196	273	224	Krefeld	561	237	188	232	253
Berlin	8,228	241	204	185	179	Leipzig	901	176	137	109	124
Bielefeld	384	118	148	139	157	Leverkusen	371	230	255	345	198
Bochum	1,049	275	250	284	291	Lübeck	411	194	227	211	159
Bonn	986	312	277	300	327	Ludwigshafen	209	128	109	155	185
Bottrop	470	396	279	297	286	Magdeburg	333	145	151	161	167
Braunschweig	326	133	123	157	140	Mainz	231	117	121	134	268
Bremen	2,399	438	409	366	271	Mannheim	450	145	156	147	220
Bremerhaven	477	414	398	424	287	Moers	227	212	232	195	171
Chemnitz	96	39	40	49	42	Mönchengladbach	451	173	215	246	265
Cottbus	101	98	91	92	133	Mülheim a. d. Ruhr	524	310	294	253	285
Darmstadt	148	104	120	122	133	München (Munich)	1,152	88	87	106	101
Dortmund	1,985	338	273	308	257	Münster	488	179	174	151	173
Dresden	307	60	62	53	63	Neuss	314	207	185	181	205
Duisburg	1,420	286	285	296	266	Nürnberg (Nuremberg)	373	74	66	87	100
Düsseldorf	1,950	336	285	319	340	Oberhausen	544	251	304	252	230
Erfurt	161	79	155	186	168	Offenbach	254	215	200	357	369
Erlangen	35	33	40	38	95	Oldenburg	271	170	219	138	150
Essen	1,734	298	302	296	302	Osnabrück	233	143	153	186	240
Frankfurt a. M.	1,340	203	229	241	310	Paderborn	156	108	98	136	104
Freiburg i. Br.	411	187	141	128	162	Pforzheim	121	101	81	91	82
Fürth	82	72	71	90	88	Potsdam	161	107	132	109	110
Gelsenkirchen	737	278	231	203	268	Reglinghausen	314	261	335	362	267
Gera	26	26	295	192	219	Regensburg	122	92	91	93	58
Göttingen	161	132	176	177	241	Remscheid	168	147	177	121	105
Hagen	353	182	151	242	197	Reutlingen	60	53	59	42	45
Halle a. d. Saale	332	142	144	153	127	Rostock	214	107	84	93	107
Hamburg	6,811	385	395	339	385	Saarbrücken	522	296	348	252	288
Hamm	312	170	240	208	196	Salzgitter	99	94	110	107	117
Hannover	1,160	224	278	242	255	Siegen	140	133	114	107	124
Heidelberg	133	92	82	83	130	Solingen	208	128	151	153	216
Heilbronn	70	58	45	54	85	Stuttgart	581	97	125	125	48
Herne	479	284	214	283	228	Trier	187	180	148	165	158
Hildesheim	166	160	147	151	136	Ulm	73	60	45	65	79
Ingolstadt	170	138	102	106	180	Wiesbaden	519	188	186	184	218
Jena	34	33	78	142	121	Witten	129	107	100	92	107
Karlsruhe	303	105	121	106	219	Wolfsburg	755	212	289	225	307
Kassel	307	158	186	141	188	Würzburg	80	59	46	101	54
Kiel	704	297	306	201	178						



## 8. Victims

In the PCS, information about victims is only recorded for certain offenses or offense categories. The following table provides an overview of the age and sex structure of the victims of the respective offenses or offense categories.

### Victim classification by age and sex

T17

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Victims Total (100 %)	Sex		Age					
			Male	Female	Chil-	Juve-	Young	Adults		
					dren <14	niles 14<18	adults 18<21	21<60	>60	
010000 +020000	murder and manslaughter	completed	722	53.3	46.7	12.9	2.1	4.3	59.1	21.6
		attempted	2,021	71.4	28.6	4.3	4.8	8.7	73.8	8.5
		total	2,743	66.6	33.4	6.5	4.0	7.5	70.0	11.9
110000	offenses against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	13,329	8.4	91.6	11.6	27.7	14.2	45.3	1.2
		attempted	2,368	5.7	94.3	4.9	22.0	15.8	55.2	2.2
		total	15,697	8.0	92.0	10.6	26.9	14.5	46.7	1.3
210000	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	45,655	68.2	31.8	5.7	16.0	13.0	55.4	10.0
		attempted	11,112	68.1	31.9	9.8	15.4	11.1	52.2	11.5
		total	56,767	68.1	31.9	6.5	15.9	12.6	54.8	10.3
220000	bodily injury	completed	576,099	64.4	35.6	7.5	13.3	14.2	60.7	4.3
		attempted	32,060	70.7	29.3	5.2	8.1	9.4	71.3	6.0
		total	608,159	64.7	35.3	7.4	13.1	13.9	61.2	4.4
230000	offenses against personal freedom	completed	217,650	51.5	48.5	4.4	6.9	8.0	73.4	7.3
		attempted	5,360	55.4	44.6	9.1	9.0	7.7	66.5	7.6
		total	223,010	51.6	48.4	4.6	6.9	8.0	73.3	7.3

Clear sex-related and age-related differences among the victims can be identified:

- Those recorded as victims of robbery, bodily injury, murder, manslaughter, and offenses against personal freedom were usually male.
- In the case of homicide, offenses against personal freedom and bodily injury, most of the victims were adults between the ages of 21 and 60.
- There was above-average representation of juveniles (from 14 to under 18 years of age) in the sexual offenses category, and also in the case of robberies.
- Relatively few persons 60 years of age or older were recorded as victims, with the exception of completed murder and manslaughter cases (the absolute number is small, however) and cases of robbery (usually handbag robbery).

### Endangerment of victims - overview (victims per 100,000 inhabitants in each age group)

T18

Key no.	Offense (categories)		Victims Total	Age				
				Chil-dren	Juve-niles	Young adults	Adults	
				<14	14<18	18<21	21<60	>60
Victims per 100,000 inhabitants								
010000 +020000	murder and manslaughter	completed	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.8
		attempted	2.5	0.8	2.7	6.0	3.3	0.8
		total	3.3	1.7	3.2	7.0	4.3	1.6
110000	offenses against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	16.2	14.8	105.3	64.6	13.5	0.8
		attempted	2.9	1.1	14.8	12.7	2.9	0.3
		total	19.1	15.9	120.1	77.3	16.5	1.0
210000	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	55.5	24.7	207.9	201.8	56.8	22.0
		attempted	13.5	10.4	48.7	42.0	13.0	6.1
		total	69.0	35.1	256.6	243.8	69.8	28.1
220000	bodily injury	completed	700.7	414.2	2,190.7	2,784.5	784.8	118.1
		attempted	39.0	15.9	74.1	102.9	51.3	9.3
		total	739.7	430.1	2,264.8	2,887.4	836.1	127.4
230000	offenses against personal freedom	completed	264.7	92.4	425.9	590.6	358.8	76.4
		attempted	6.5	4.7	13.8	14.0	8.0	2.0
		total	271.2	97.1	439.7	604.7	366.8	78.4

### Victim-suspect-relationship (totals)<sup>1)</sup>

T19

Key no.	Offense (categories)		Victims Total (100 %)	Victim-suspect relationship (totals)					
				Related *)	Acquaint-ed	Fellow countryman**)	Passing Relationship	No	Unclear
				in %					
010000 +020000	murder and manslaughter	completed	722	43.8	25.1	2.4	8.9	10.4	9.6
		attempted	2,021	21.0	27.7	2.6	12.1	26.8	9.8
		total	2,743	27.0	27.0	2.6	11.3	22.5	9.7
110000	offenses against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	13,329	25.0	37.0	0.3	14.5	16.6	6.6
		attempted	2,368	14.1	25.1	0.2	12.4	37.7	10.5
		total	15,697	23.3	35.2	0.3	14.2	19.8	7.2
210000	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	45,655	1.8	8.6	0.3	8.2	63.7	17.3
		attempted	11,112	2.2	9.7	0.6	9.2	62.7	15.5
		total	56,767	1.9	8.8	0.4	8.4	63.5	17.0
220000	bodily injury	completed	576,099	17.7	22.6	0.7	12.3	35.5	11.3
		attempted	32,060	13.4	18.5	0.5	11.8	45.1	10.7
		total	608,159	17.5	22.4	0.6	12.3	36.0	11.3
230000	offenses against personal freedom	completed	217,650	18.3	24.3	0.7	12.9	30.2	13.6
		attempted	5,360	12.2	24.4	0.7	14.9	34.3	13.6
		total	223,010	18.2	24.3	0.7	13.0	30.3	13.6

1) The closest relationship always has priority.

\*) All relatives in accordance with Section 11 (1) No. 1 of the German Penal Code (therefore includes in-laws, fiancés, divorced partners, foster parents and foster children).

\*\*) Only foreigners: of the same nationality, but not relatives or acquaintances

In completed murder and manslaughter cases, two of three offenses involved relatives or close acquaintances. 20.0 % of the victims of murder or manslaughter had no previous relations with the suspect, or these remained unclear. More than every second offense against sexual self-determination that included the use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence was committed by relatives or close acquaintances; 27.0 % of the victims had no previous relations with the suspect, or these remained unclear. Overall, robberies accounted for the largest share of offenses where no previous relationship was involved (more than three fifth), with the previous relationship remaining unclear in almost one seventh of these cases. On the other hand, in the case of robberies committed in dwellings, relatives and acquaintance were established as suspects with regard to one of every three victims.

## 9. Recording of losses for individual offenses or for offense categories

T22

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Completed cases*)	Percentage of the loss cases with				Amount of loss in millions of euros
			under 50 euros	50 < 500	500 < 5.000	> 5.000	
210000	robberies,	40,136	31.1	51.3	14.8	2.8	44.4
	including:						
211000	to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices	286	4.9	5.6	18.9	70.6	9.2
212000	to the prejudice of other cash points and businesses	2,894	6.5	32.6	52.1	8.9	9.9
213000	to the prejudice of cash and valuables transports	98	9.2	6.1	35.7	49.0	1.3
214000	assault on motorists with intent to rob (Sect. 316a PC)	276	20.7	55.8	14.1	9.4	0.5
216000	handbag robbery	3,254	19.7	66.6	13.2	0.5	1.3
217000	other robberies in streets, lanes or public places (excluding handbag robbery)	16,921	29.3	59.4	10.5	0.9	7.8
219000	robberies in residences	2,201	23.2	46.4	24.3	6.2	4.7
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances, including:	1,249,007	41.7	46.5	10.7	1.1	611.3
	including:						
326*00	shoplifting	378,522	79.0	19.3	1.7	0.0	24.5
4***00	theft committed under aggravating circumstances, including:	934,955	12.0	51.2	31.2	5.6	1,448.4
	including:						
4**100	of motor vehicles	21,015	4.9	4.9	33.3	56.9	276.9
410*00	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop and storage premises	74,511	14.8	31.6	41.8	11.9	220.7
425*00	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	32,478	17.6	40.6	33.0	8.8	75.4
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	66,917	12.3	23.7	44.8	19.2	273.0
450*00	from motor vehicles	208,314	11.0	54.0	33.1	1.9	170.1
510000	fraud, including:	826,418	46.2	32.9	16.5	4.3	4,833.8
	including:						
515000	fraudulent obtaining of services	199,394	95.7	4.2	0.1	0.0	3.0 *)
520000	breaches of trust (Sects. 266, 266a, 266b PC)	32,377	15.3	17.0	42.5	25.3	1,145.8
530000	embezzlement	103,567	27.8	46.7	17.3	8.3	285.3
560000	bankruptcy offenses	3,867	60.4	1.0	7.3	31.4	334.2
712000	offenses under the Stock Corporation Act, Cooperatives Act, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Accounting Code	6,775	44.9	0.8	5.3	49.0	1,195.1

\*) Losses are recorded only for completed offenses

Based on the amount of loss, the individual cases are combined to form case groups. In 2008 four fifth of the less serious shoplifting cases on record involved losses of less than 50 euros, and the same applied to many of the property offenses (especially fraudulent obtaining of services). On the other hand, there was also an especially large share of fraud-type property offense cases with losses exceeding 5,000 euros. The large total losses resulting from fraud are due, among other things, to several extensive criminal investigations that involve numerous individual cases and large losses. If no figures for losses were available, a symbolic loss of 1 euro was recorded. This explains the large share of losses classified in the under-50 euros category, for example in the case of bankruptcy offenses or offenses under the Stock Corporation Act, the Trade and Industrial Cooperatives Act, the Limited Liability Company Act, the Commercial Code or the Accounting Act.

The total recorded losses from theft (excluding losses caused by break-ins and not taking into account any stolen items recovered or insurance compensation paid) amounted to approximately 2.0 billion euros.

## 10. Suspects

398,584 cases were cleared up in 2008, and 2,255,693 suspects were recorded in this connection. Compared to the previous year, this represents a decrease of 39,190 (1.7 %).

### Age and sex of suspects

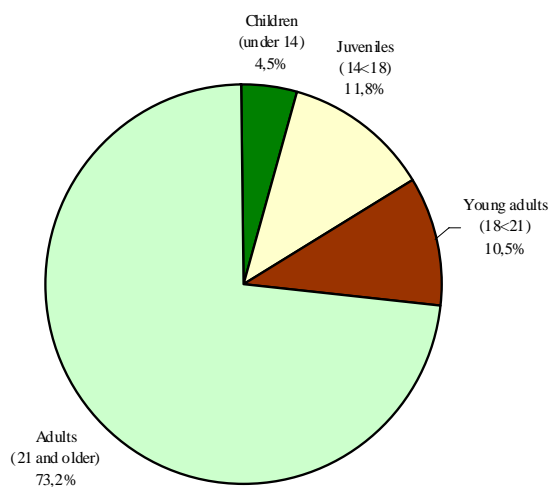
T32

Age group	Suspects						
	Total	Change compared with prev. year (in %)	Distribution %	Male		Female	
				Number	%	Number	%
<b>Children</b>	<b>101,389</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>72,749</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>28,640</b>	<b>28.2</b>
up to age 6	1,013	-3.5	0.0	743	73.3	270	26.7
6 < 8	3,873	-3.0	0.2	3,068	79.2	805	20.8
8 < 10	10,693	2.0	0.5	8,631	80.7	2,062	19.3
10 < 12	23,974	0.4	1.1	18,601	77.6	5,373	22.4
12 < 14	61,836	-1.2	2.7	41,706	67.4	20,130	32.6
<b>Juveniles</b>	<b>265,771</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>190,795</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>74,976</b>	<b>28.2</b>
14 < 16	122,299	-3.1	5.4	82,483	67.4	39,816	32.6
16 < 18	143,472	-5.1	6.4	108,312	75.5	35,160	24.5
<b>Young adults</b> (18 < 21)	<b>237,190</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>187,124</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>50,066</b>	<b>21.1</b>
<b>Adults</b>	<b>1,651,343</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>1,255,421</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>395,922</b>	<b>24.0</b>
21 < 23	140,597	-1.9	6.2	110,675	78.7	29,922	21.3
23 < 25	125,481	-2.4	5.6	98,776	78.7	26,705	21.3
25 < 30	266,286	0.3	11.8	208,376	78.3	57,910	21.7
30 < 40	405,455	-2.9	18.0	311,811	76.9	93,644	23.1
40 < 50	366,784	-0.5	16.3	275,294	75.1	91,490	24.9
50 < 60	198,598	-0.4	8.8	146,089	73.6	52,509	26.4
60 and older	148,142	-1.0	6.6	104,400	70.5	43,742	29.5
<b>Suspects - total</b>	<b>2,255,693</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,706,089</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>549,604</b>	<b>24.4</b>
Suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	2,154,304	-1.8	95.5	1,633,340	75.8	520,964	24.2

### Suspects by age group in relation to total offenses

#### Note:

Children who cannot be held responsible under criminal law due to their age and mentally ill persons who also cannot be held responsible under criminal law are included as suspects because the judiciary, and not the police, must decide on the question of guilt. This recording practice is also due to the statistics-keeping system, because it is not possible to exclude the offenses committed by this group of persons from the case statistics.



### Developments regarding juvenile suspects in individual fields of crime

T37

Key no.	Offense (categories)	German juveniles		Change		Non-German juveniles		Change	
		2008	2007	Number	%	2008	2007	Number	%
-----	Total offenses	220,914	231,419	-10,505	-4.5	44,857	46,028	-1,171	-2.5
730000	drug offenses	14,892	16,101	-1,209	-7.5	2,103	2,198	-95	-4.3
731800	-involving cannabis and	12,828	14,056	-1,228	-8.7	1,825	1,959	-134	-6.8
+732800	preparations thereof								
+733800									
*26*00	shoplifting - total	50,981	50,839	142	0.3	10,148	9,933	215	2.2
4***00	"aggravated" theft	23,549	25,406	-1,857	-7.3	4,763	4,766	-3	-0.1
232300	threats (Sect. 241 PC)	7,464	8,265	-801	-9.7	1,553	1,675	-122	-7.3
673000	insulting on a sexual basis (Sects. 185-187, 189 PC)	13,272	13,862	-590	-4.3	2,286	2,199	87	4.0
674000	damage to property	43,348	45,476	-2,128	-4.7	4,382	4,680	-298	-6.4
220000	bodily injury	53,850	56,381	-2,531	-4.5	12,869	13,439	-570	-4.2

Compared to the previous year, the number of German suspects in the "juveniles" category decreased and in 2008 the number of non-German suspects decreased, too. Despite a decrease, bodily injury continues to account for the largest share of offenses committed by juveniles. Large shares were also recorded for shoplifting and property damage.

### Number of German suspects per 100,000 inhabitants

It is not possible to calculate realistic figures for non-German suspects, because unregistered foreign nationals who are in Germany legally (such as tourists, business travelers, visitors, cross-border commuters, members of the foreign armed forces stationed in Germany or diplomats), or illegally, are not included in the German population statistics. In addition, even the extrapolated figures for the foreign population registered as residents in Germany are highly unreliable, which was confirmed by the last census.

#### German suspects - number of suspects per 100,000

T61

Age group	No. of German suspects			No. of suspects per 100,000*)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Children 8 years and older</b>	<b>80,330</b>	<b>56,936</b>	<b>23,394</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>2,593</b>	<b>1,125</b>
8 < 10	8,845	7,151	1,694	627	988	247
10 < 12	19,633	15,209	4,424	1,348	2,033	624
12 < 14	51,852	34,576	17,276	3,679	4,777	2,519
<b>Juveniles</b>	<b>220,914</b>	<b>157,395</b>	<b>63,519</b>	<b>6,973</b>	<b>9,686</b>	<b>4,116</b>
14 < 16	101,970	67,926	34,044	6,814	8,852	4,670
16 < 18	118,944	89,469	29,475	7,115	10,433	3,620
<b>Young adults (18&lt;21)</b>	<b>195,040</b>	<b>153,602</b>	<b>41,438</b>	<b>7,362</b>	<b>11,312</b>	<b>3,209</b>
<b>Adults</b>	<b>1,284,282</b>	<b>970,170</b>	<b>314,112</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>3,392</b>	<b>1,018</b>
21 < 23	112,025	88,072	23,953	6,534	10,056	2,856
23 < 25	96,779	76,080	20,699	5,737	8,828	2,508
<i>Young persons</i> 21 < 25	208,804	164,152	44,652	6,139	9,447	2,684
25 < 30	192,894	150,413	42,481	4,588	7,024	2,059
30 < 40	282,337	214,555	67,782	3,091	4,613	1,512
40 < 50	297,537	221,730	75,807	2,342	3,440	1,212
50 < 60	169,031	124,971	44,060	1,657	2,451	863
60 and older	133,679	94,349	39,330	674	1,107	348
<b>Suspects 8 years and older</b>	<b>1,780,566</b>	<b>1,338,103</b>	<b>442,463</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>3,961</b>	<b>1,237</b>
Suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	1,700,236	1,281,167	419,069	2,604	4,057	1,243

\*) Suspects in each age group per 100,000 inhabitants in the same age group  
("Children" and "total" **excluding** children under 8; key date: 01.01.2008)

In connection with these statistics, it should be kept in mind that the offenses committed to a large extent by children and juveniles are generally less serious infractions such as shoplifting, theft of two-wheeled vehicles, fraudulent obtaining of services ("fare dodging") and property damage. Statistical developments for these offenses can depend, among other things, on the extent to which crime is reported by victims or witnesses. The frequently episodic character of child and juvenile delinquency should also be taken into account. However, the fact that a minority of young suspects can be expected to pursue a criminal "career" in the future should not be overlooked.

Judged by their share of the overall population, juveniles and young adults account for the highest incidence of crime, while the lowest incidence is among persons over 60 and children under 10 years of age. The incidence of crime is much higher in all age groups of the male population, which is particularly true in the "young adult" and "adult (21-24)" categories. Due to developmental factors, the highest rates are for male suspects from 16 to just under 21 years of age, while the highest rates for young females can be found in the age group from 14 to just under 16 years of age.

However, when interpreting these statistics, it is necessary to keep in mind that the possibilities for detection and clearance probably vary from one age group to the next.



T71

Nationality	Total 2008	% -share in relation to non-German suspects						
		2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Turkey	106,396	22.6	22.0	21.4	21.3	21.5	21.4	21.3
Poland	31,223	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.7	7.4	7.6
Italy	24,113	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8
Serbia (Kosovo included)*)	23,783	5.0	(4.1)	(8.1)	(7.8)	(8.2)	(8.5)	(9.2)
Romania	16,000	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.9
Iraq	12,889	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.8
Russian Federation	12,202	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9
Greece	9,338	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8,837	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6
Croatia	8,088	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Vietnam	8,000	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
Lebanon	7,574	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
France	7,500	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2
Marocco	6,858	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4
Iran	6,517	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Austria	6,265	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
The Netherlands	6,248	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
Ukraine	6,144	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.3	3.1
Macedonia	5,259	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
USA	5,027	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9
Bulgaria	4,906	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5
Czech Republic	4,685	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
China, PR	4,624	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.0
other **)	138,591	29.4	31.0	27.2	28.1	27.0	26.9	26.8
<b>Non-German suspects</b>	<b>471,067</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>total number</b>			<b>(490,278)</b>	<b>(503,032)</b>	<b>(519,573)</b>	<b>(546,985)</b>	<b>(553,750)</b>	<b>(566,918)</b>

\*) Suspects from Serbia (Kosovo included); Serbia and Montenegro unspecified: 5,261; Montenegro: 1,251; Jugoslavia unspecified: 6,651.

\*\*\*) Including unsettled nationalities and stateless.

### Developments regarding non-German suspects

territory: 1984-1990 former West German states; 1991-1992 former West German states and Berlin

T65

Year	Recorded cases total			total offenses, excluding offenses against the Aliens Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U. (since 2005 key no. 725000)		
	Suspects Total (100 %)	non-German Suspects		Suspects Total (100 %)	non-German Suspects	
		absolut	in %		absolut	in %
1984	1,254,213	207,612	16.6	1,209,756	165,705	13.7
1990	1,437,923	383,583	26.7	1,349,912	299,415	22.2
1993	2,051,775	689,920	33.6	1,849,520	492,919	26.7
1994	2,037,729	612,988	30.1	1,848,087	430,075	23.3
1995	2,118,104	603,496	28.5	1,929,344	422,846	21.9
1996	2,213,293	625,585	28.3	2,019,186	440,904	21.8
1997	2,273,560	633,480	27.9	2,081,304	452,503	21.7
1998	2,319,895	628,477	27.1	2,122,307	441,694	20.8
1999	2,263,140	601,221	26.6	2,073,194	422,871	20.4
2000	2,286,372	589,109	25.8	2,106,900	421,517	20.0
2001	2,280,611	568,384	24.9	2,107,284	405,929	19.3
2002	2,326,149	566,918	24.4	2,163,629	415,526	19.2
2003	2,355,161	553,750	23.5	2,212,424	421,372	19.0
2004	2,384,268	546,985	22.9	2,267,920	438,775	19.3
2005 *)	2,313,136	519,573	22.5	2,238,550	448,544	20.0
2006	2,283,127	503,037	22.0	2,204,819	427,911	19.4
2007	2,294,883	490,278	21.4	2,225,139	423,288	19.0
2008	2,255,693	471,067	20.9	2,196,728	414,347	18.9





## **Charts**

Figure 1

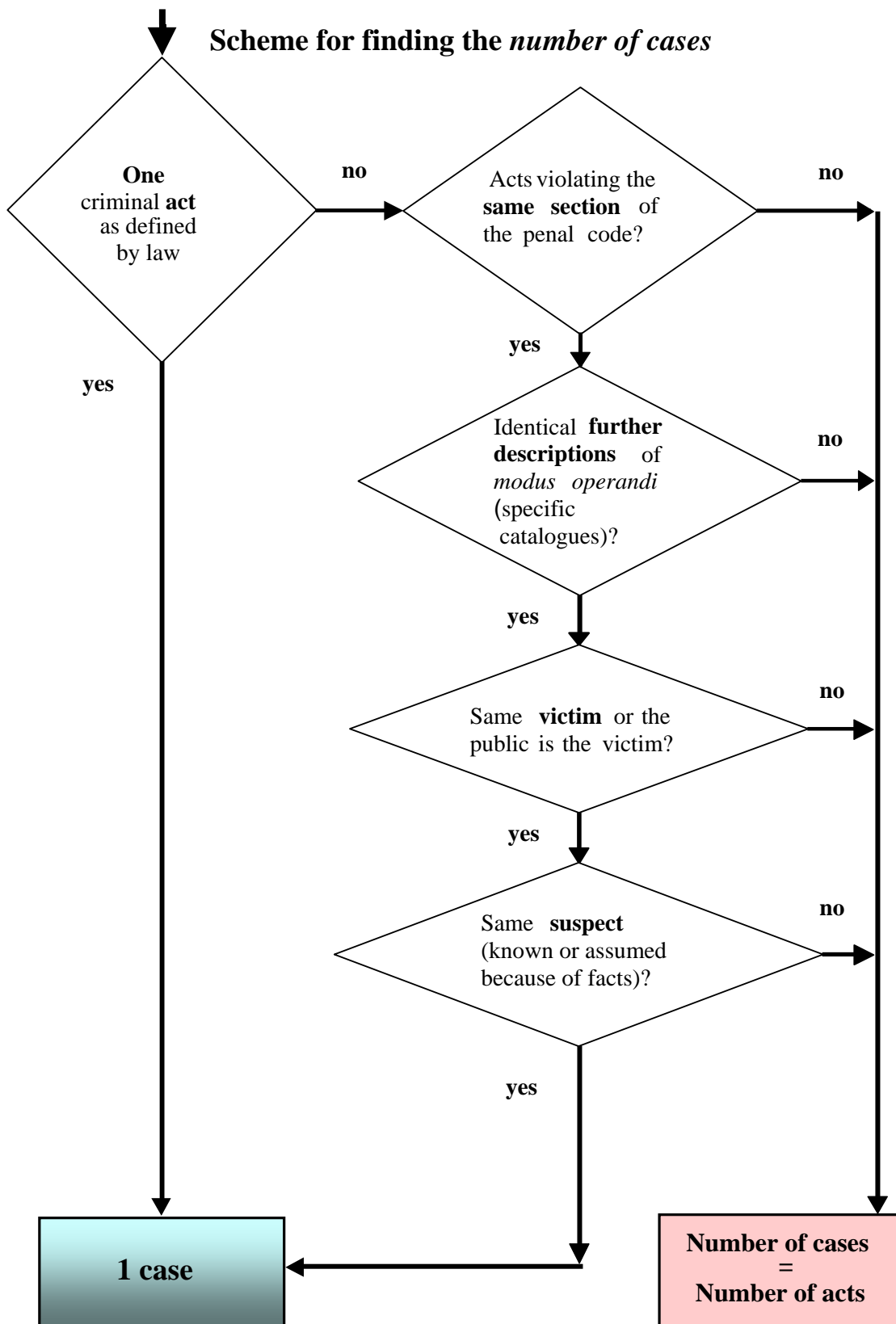


Figure 2

Total crime

Number of cases

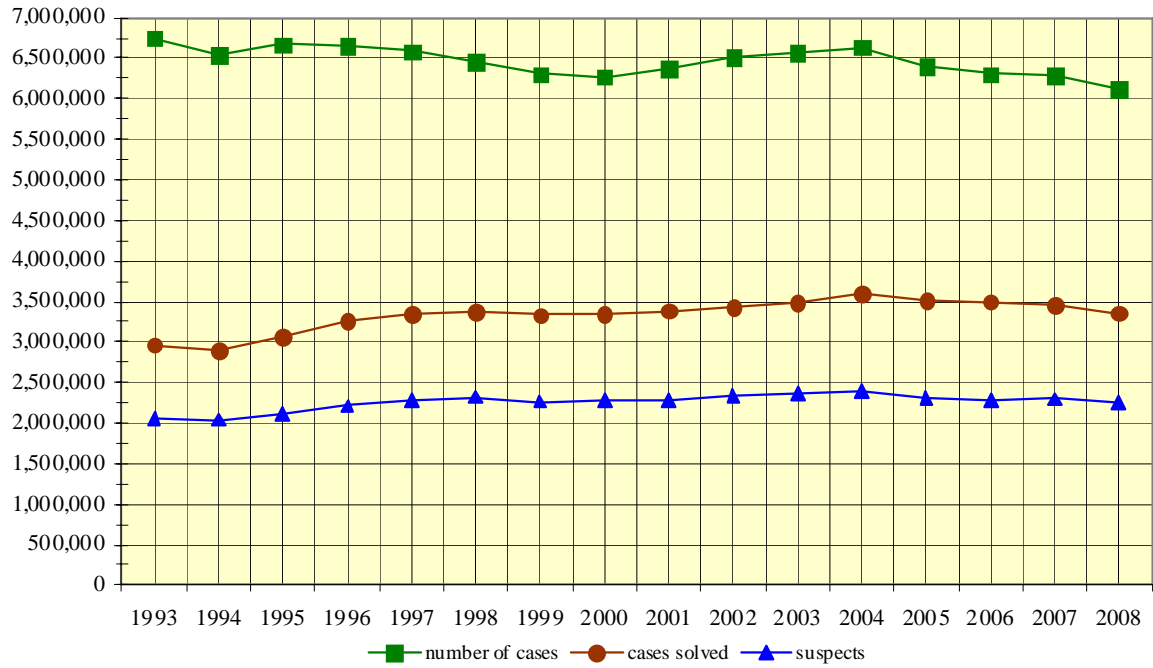


Figure 3

Crime rates in the "Länder" of Germany

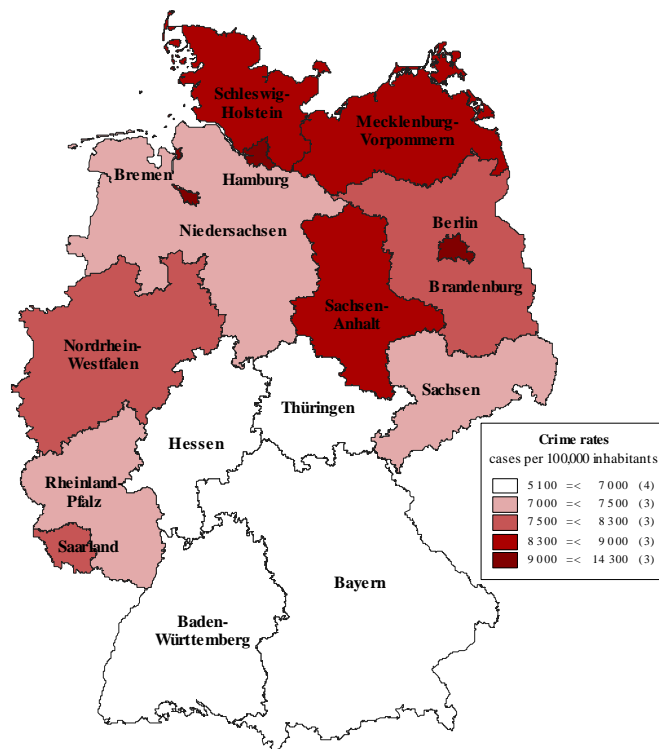


Figure 5



Figure 6

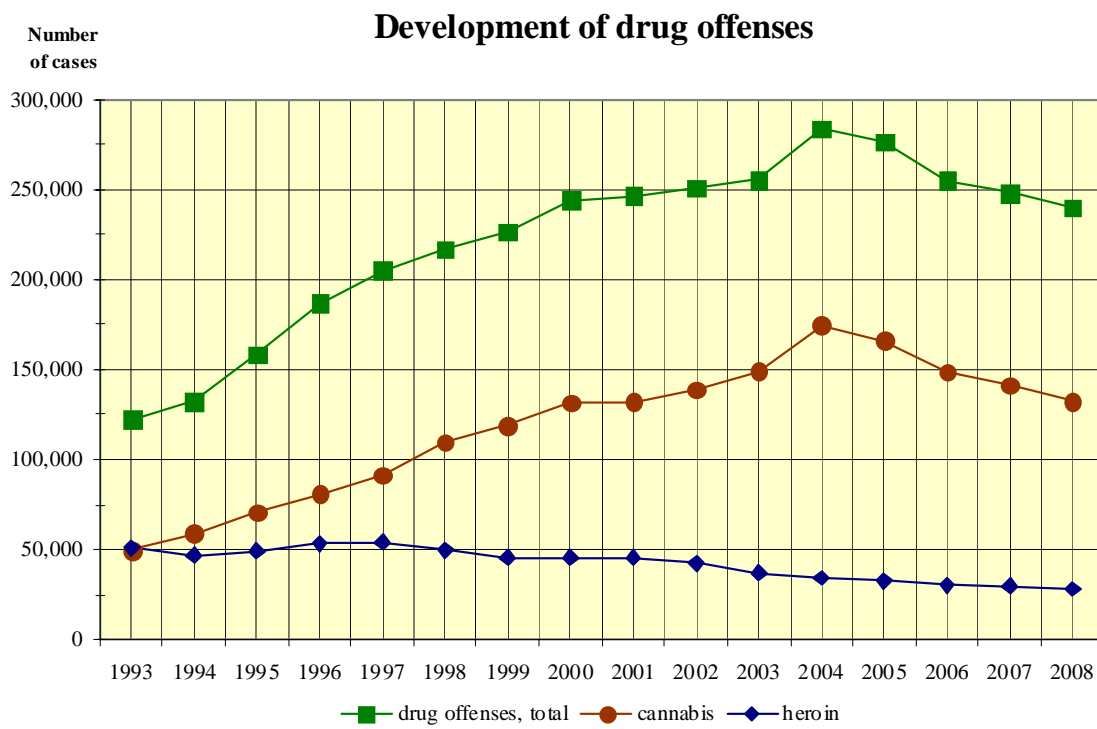


Figure 7

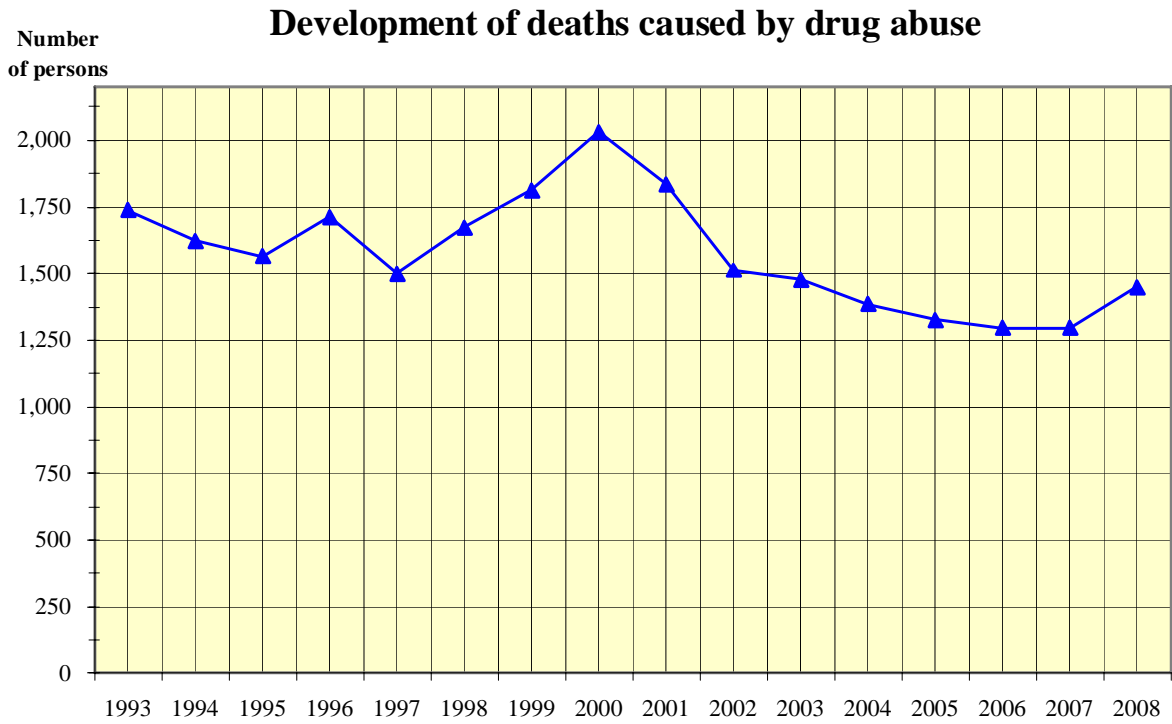


Figure 8

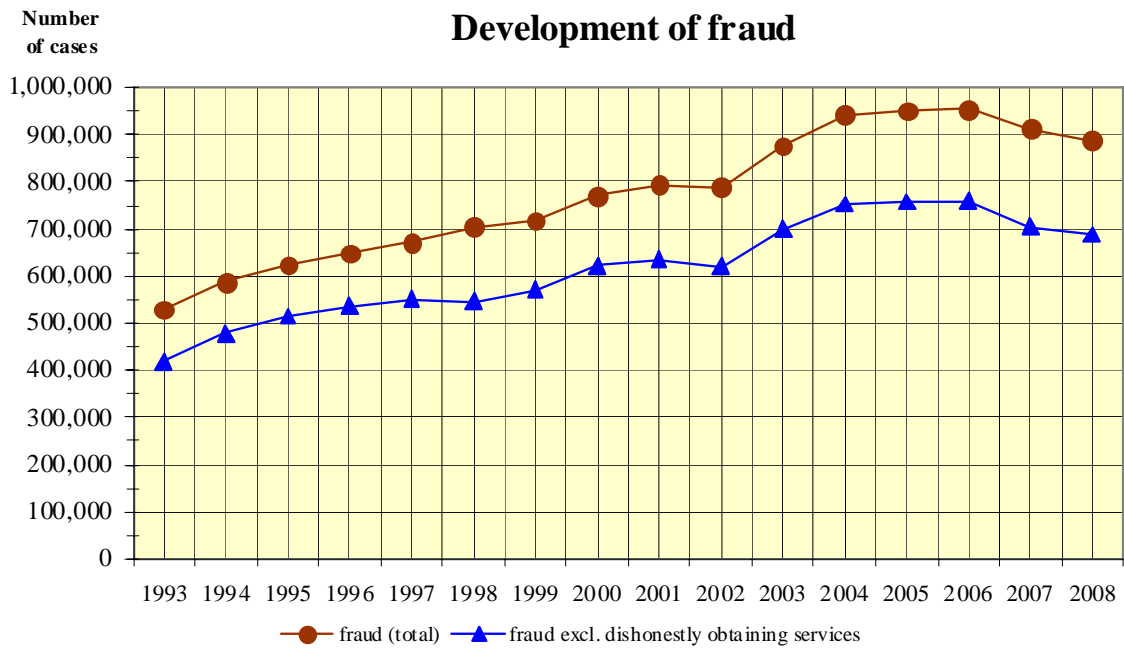


Figure 9

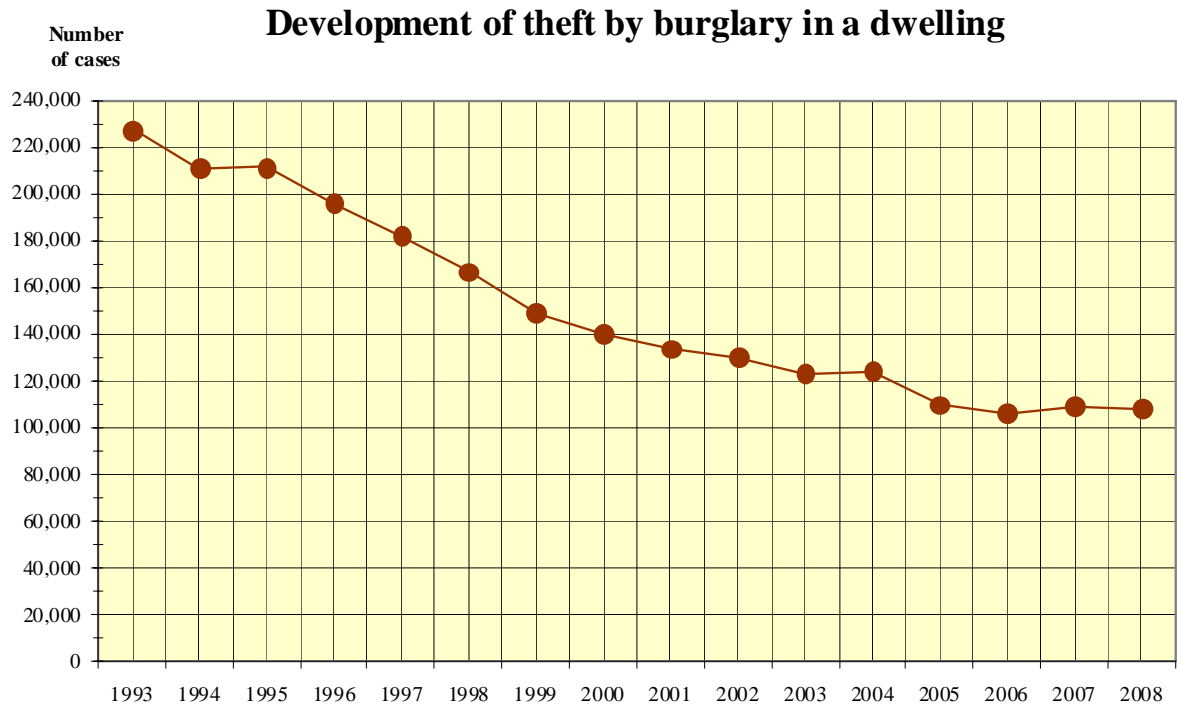


Figure 10

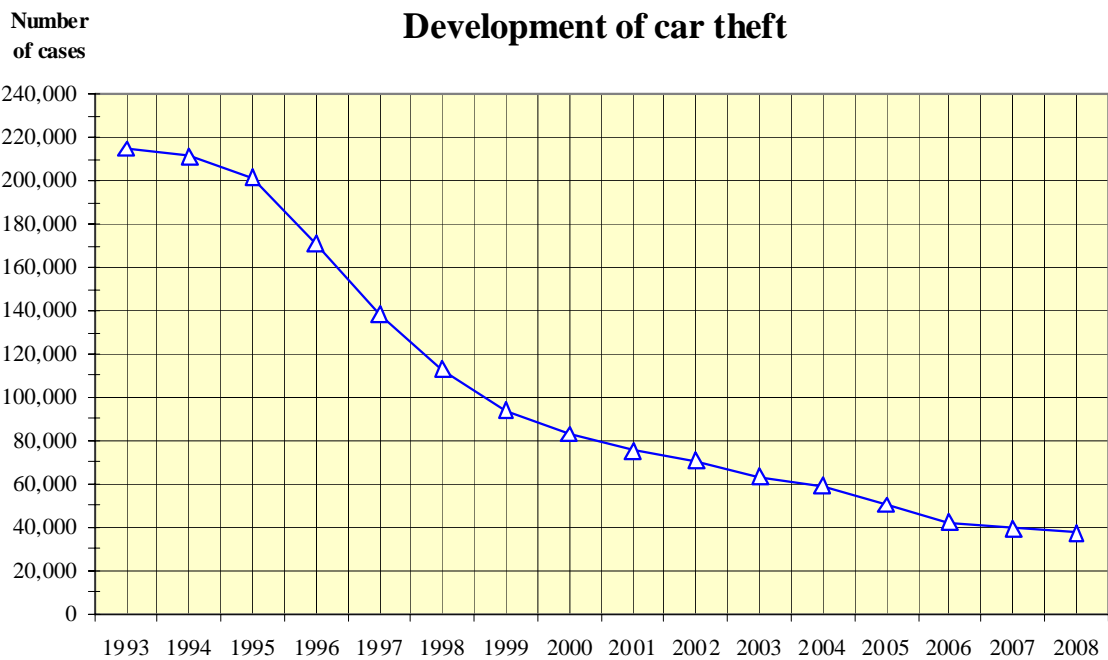


Figure 11

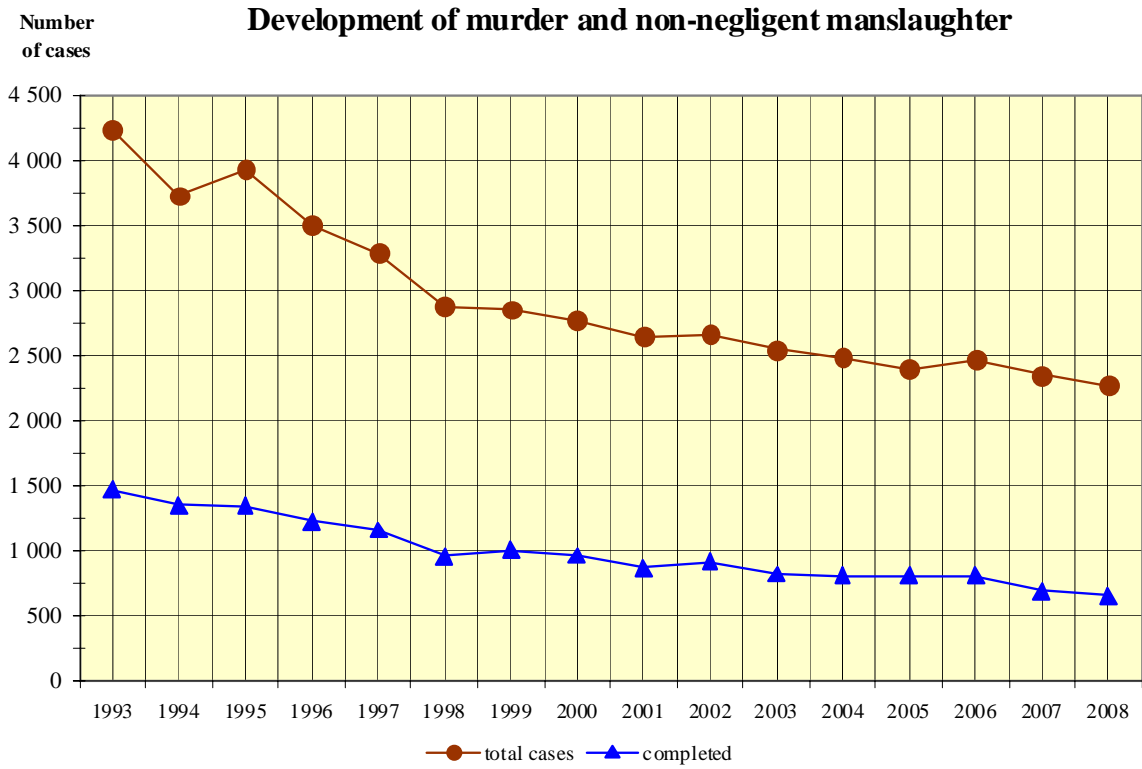
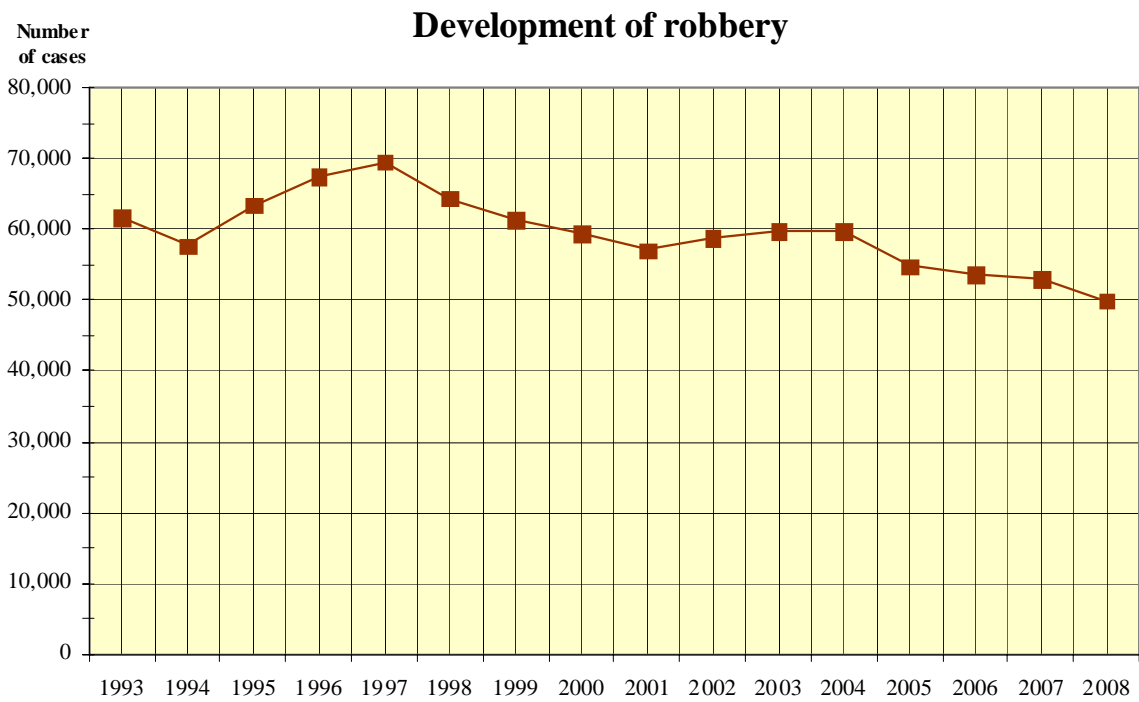
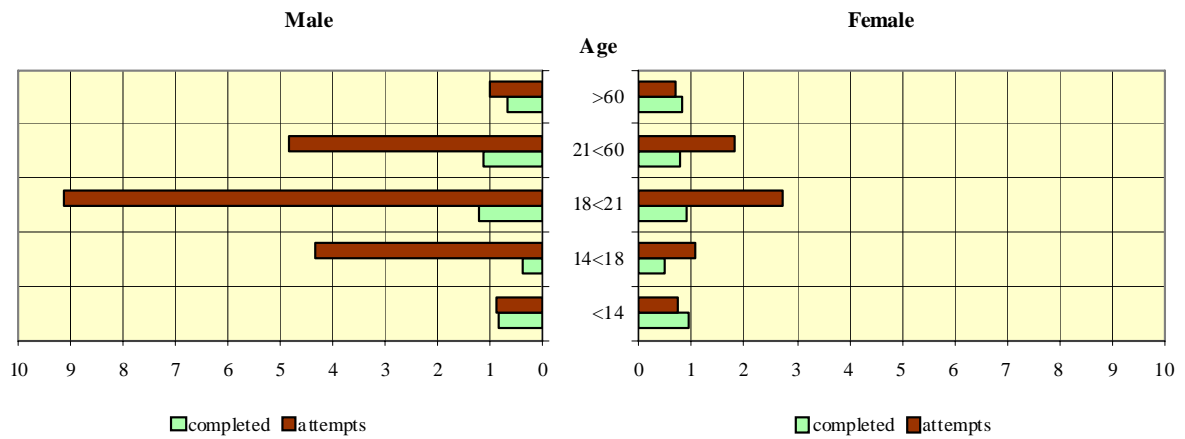


Figure 12



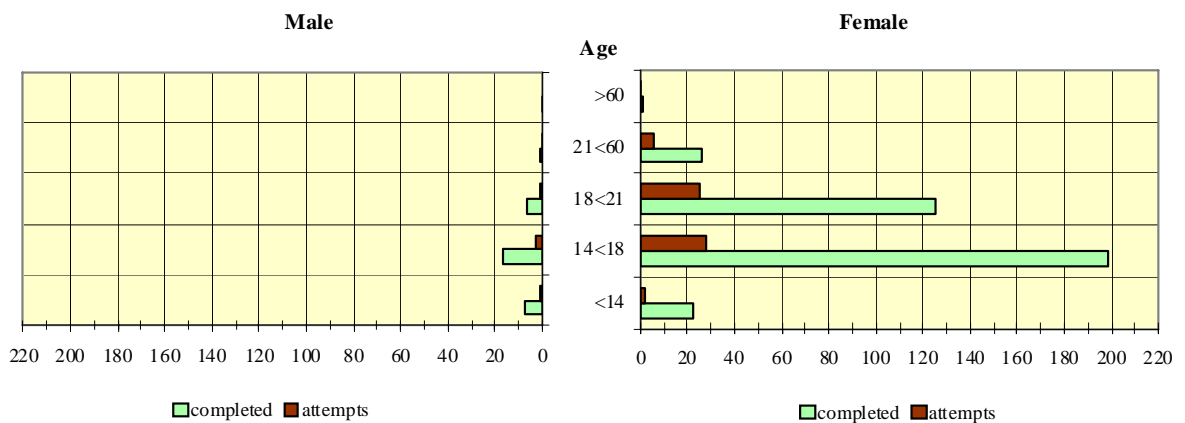


*Figure 13 a-e*  
**F 13 a**



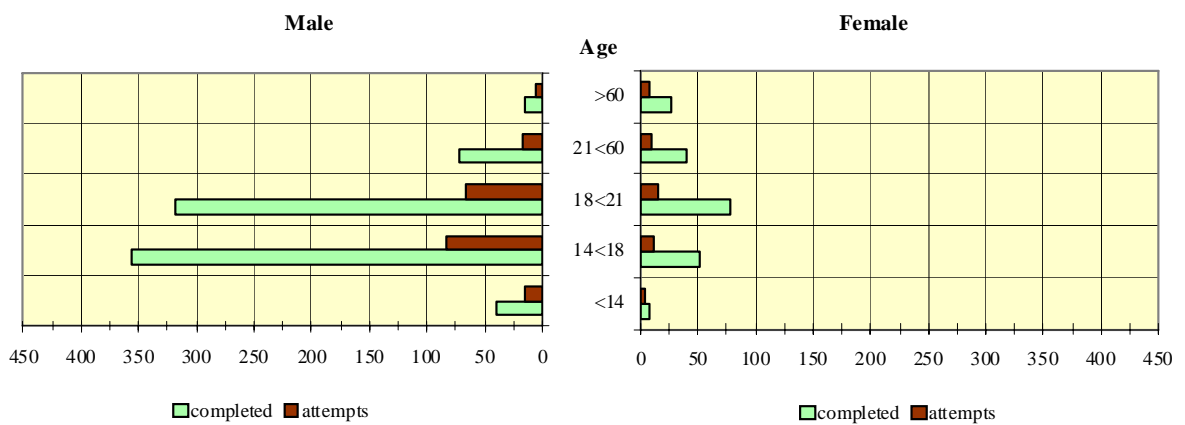
**F 13 b**

**Victim rate\*) - sex offenses with violence**



**F 13 c**

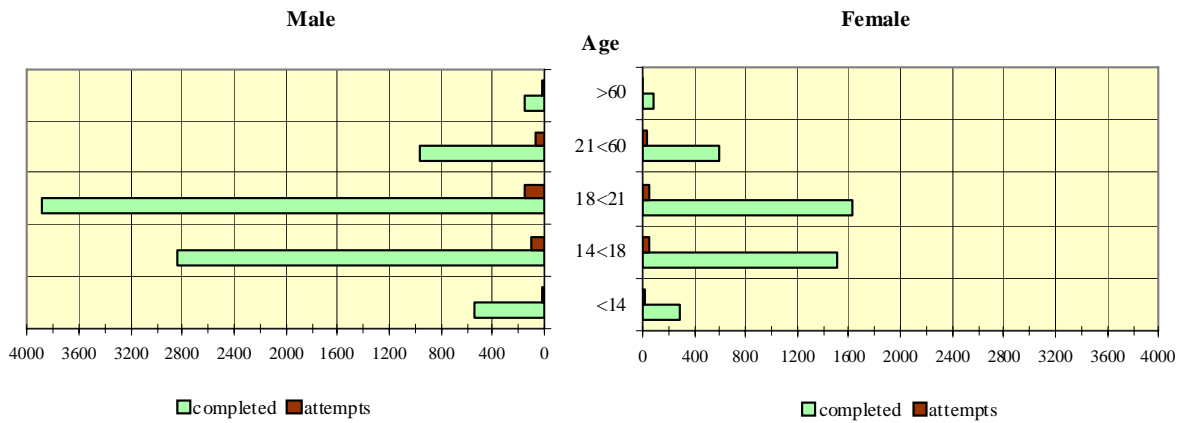
**Victim rate\*) - robbery**



\*) victim rate: number of victims per 100,000 inhabitants of same sex and age

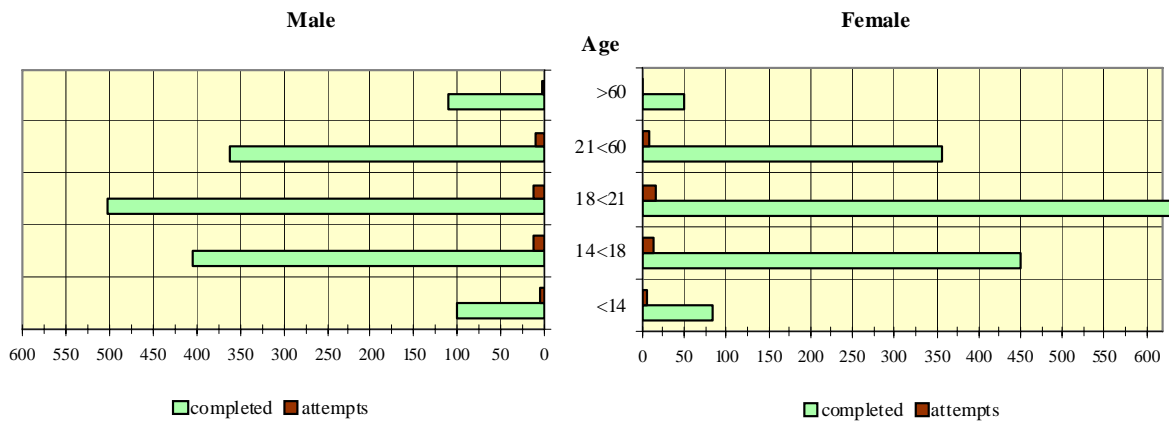
F 13 d

**Victim rate\*) - bodily injury**



F 13 e

**Victim rate\*) - offenses against personal freedom**



\*) victim rate: number of victims per 100,000 inhabitants of same sex and age

Figure 14 a-e

**Victims and their relationship to suspects (incl. attempts) - share in percent**

F 14 a

**Murder and non-negligent manslaughter**



F 14 b

**Offenses against sexual self-determination**

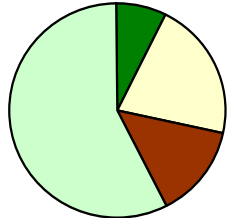
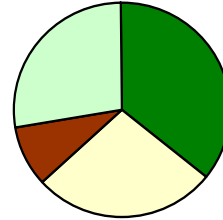
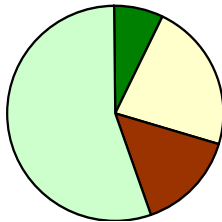
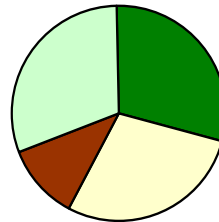


F 14 c

**Robbery**



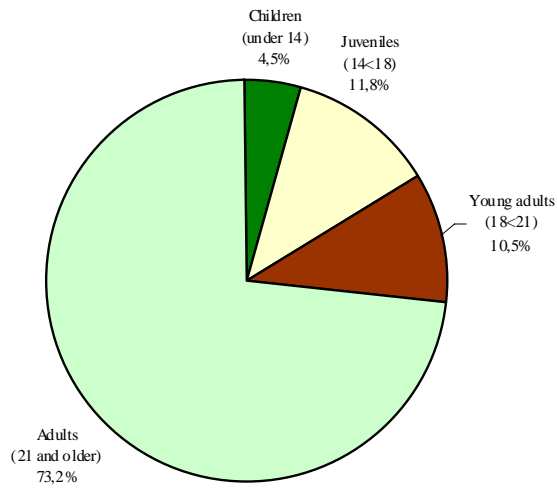
■ relationship □ acquaintance ■ brief relationship □ no relationship or unclarified

*F 14 d***Bodily injury***Male**Female**F 14 e***Offenses against personal freedom***Male**Female*

relationship
  acquaintance
  brief relationship
  no relationship or unclarified

### Suspects by age

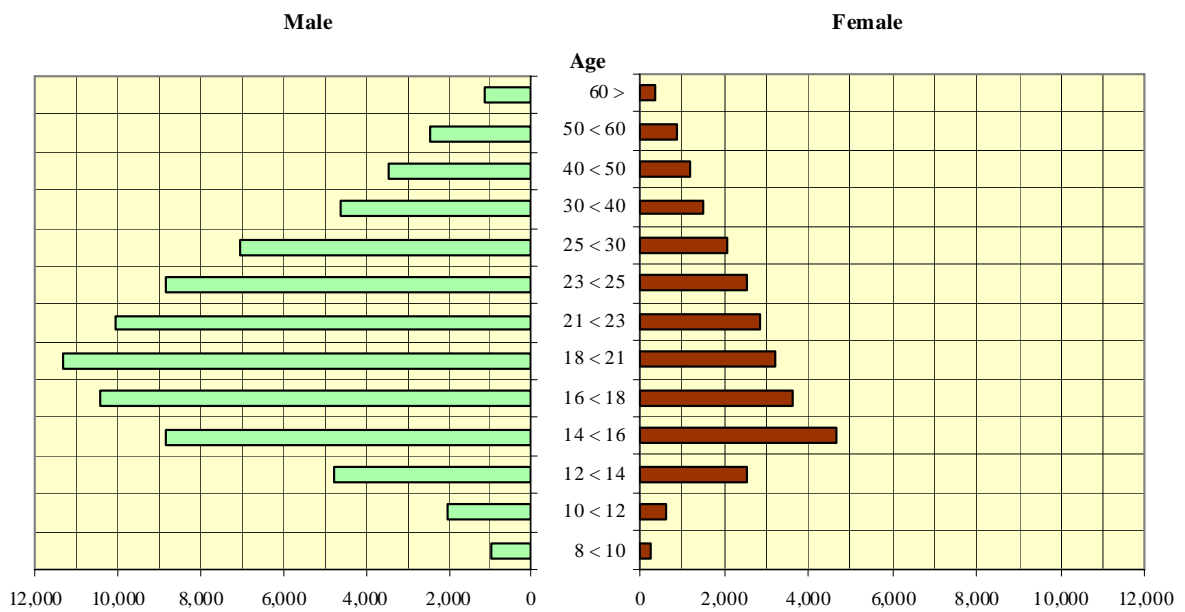
Figure 15



### Suspect rate of German citizens

Figure 16

#### Suspect rate of German citizen



suspect rate: number of suspects in every age group per 100,000 inhabitants of same age group (children under 8 are excluded)